

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

VOLUME L. NUMBER 32.
WHOLE NUMBER 2590.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1913.

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Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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GERMANY'S USE OF HER NATURAL RESOURCES.

Convincing proof that compulsory military service has not weakened Germany, but has taught her lessons of economy and concentration of effort is given in the review by the Dresdener Bank of Berlin of nearly forty years of successful experience. For example, it gives a table showing the yield of grain per hectare of eight great agricultural countries. Germany stands at the head of the list. The United States just manages to surpass Russia and Argentina. Of wheat the yield in Germany is twenty and a half bushels; in the United States eight and a half. Germany gets more than seventeen bushels of rye; the United States less than ten. The German output of barley is just under twenty bushels; ours is just over eleven. In oats, the respective yields are seventeen and three-quarters and eight and three-quarter bushels. Germany's soil is comparatively poor, but, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, she uses as much fertilizer as all the rest of the world and gets results. In natural resources the Fatherland is poor as compared with this country; but thanks to those resources that lie in the trained hand and brain of man, its total national wealth is now reckoned as equal to three-fifths that of the United States.

One might take these figures of comparative grain yields as exaggerated by local pride were it not that we have at last awakened to our ruthless waste of natural wealth, and to our wanton destruction of these magnificent material endowments with which nature favored our continent. The destruction of wild life, including the noble and useful buffalo, the laying waste of vast forests with no attempt at replanting, the neglect of splendid streams—all these and many other forms of national indifference to the largess with which this country had been blessed have at last turned our eyes inward upon our lack of those finer qualities of appreciation which show themselves in so many ways in the conservation by European countries of those bounties with which nature has supplied them.

Now, in the assumed state of things we should not expect to find this care and order in the use of natural resources in such a country as Germany. Why should we? Have we not been told time and again by the peace brethren that the military burden was simply "crushing the life out of the manhood of the country," that the "character of the youth of the land was being steadily and cruelly undermined?" How could we then expect that a country that would deliberately go about the destruction of its manhood would care about its trees, soil and rivers? Why should it fertilize its farm lands to make them yield twice what our land yields when it was bent on utterly ruining the soul and mind and heart of its young men? Could any nation care for its material things while ignoring the spiritual side of its population? Impossible. No nation could be favored by the bountiful forces of nature that would deliberately place its agriculture before its people. Therefore, in contemplating these vast strides forward in Germany's material wealth, we are forced to believe that there is something utterly wrong in the teachings of the anti-militarists, and that what has been held up so often as crushing down the people is on the contrary serving to raise them by teaching them the valuable lessons of co-operation, concentration and economy of effort, lessons which can in no wise be taught better than by military training.

The secret may be found in that sentiment expressed by President Woodrow Wilson, which was placed on the front page of the program of the review of Co. C, 23d N.Y., which was held in Brooklyn on April 5: "Comradeship in arms is better than any other comradeship I know of. No man carries arms merely for himself, and

we know each other best when we know each other in a common service." It is this sense of a common devotion to the ideal of German national life that has made of the militarism of that nation a universal impulse for the uplifting of its people, which is now reflected in their material prosperity and commercial greatness.

MODERN TRAINING FOR WAR.

Under the influence of the data gained in recent conflicts the conditions of war training are being deeply modified in the principal European armies. French and German soldiers have long been in the habit of spending most of their time drilling and marching in various formations on the flat and limited "champs de manœuvres," provided in proximity of each garrison. Frequent marches of some duration (35-50 kilometers per day) on country roads, together with occasional sham war (service en campagne), deprived of all realism by orders to keep off cultivated land, to respect hedges and fences and avoid frightening cows, completed what was a very superficial and inadequate field training. The uniformed conscripts learned how to observe the "discipline du rang," how to march with a heavy sack on their back, and also how to shoot—all things of primary importance, of course—but they had a very erroneous and incomplete idea of modern warfare, and had no opportunity to acquire the direct and realistic preparation, the maneuvering experience over all sorts of grounds, and the spirit of initiative and of mutual co-operation that are necessary to make the really efficient, the really disciplined modern fighting unit, in the higher sense of that term. Worst of all, these monotonous exercises, repeated in a mechanical manner, were unpleasant drudgery to officers and men alike, and a sheer waste of time.

Happily, the mistake was perceived first of all by those German authorities so long open to the reproach of granting too much importance to parade and outward display. Huge military camps have recently been created, close to the French and Belgian frontier. These are dotted with hills and valleys, with buildings, fences, hedges and trees, and comprise all possible accidents of ground. Here the soldiers of the Fatherland train under conditions approaching to those of war. They are taught how to utilize the ground for the purposes of offense and defense, and their fighting instinct and sporting interest are developed in combined maneuvers in which all arms (infantry, cavalry, artillery, cyclist and machine gun corps) take a part. It is easy to imagine that men submitted to intensive training in this realistic way are fully prepared, morally and professionally, for the ordeal of war, and would heartily welcome it. As to officers and commanders, it is needless to insist on the exceptional opportunities they get to mature their judgment, form their "coup d'œil" and develop their tactical aptitudes and skill in handling men to the best advantage. Well could General von der Böck, in a recent number of the Militär Wochenblatt, claim that the German soldier was much better trained than his French rival and so superior in military qualities. France, however, is to regain the time lost. Supplementary credits are to provide for the organization of "camps d'instructions" and of suitable "terrains de manœuvre" all over the land, so as to impart to the French army the superior training that can make up for inferior numbers.

Fifty-six years ago Lord Macaulay declared his belief that institutions purely democratic must sooner or later destroy liberty or civilization, or both. In a letter to an American friend, dated London, May 23, 1857, Lord Macaulay said: "In Europe, where the population is dense, the effect of such institutions would be almost instantaneous. I have not the smallest doubt that if we had a purely democratic government either the poor would murder the rich and civilization would perish, or order and property would be saved by a strong military government, and liberty would perish. You may think that your country enjoys an exemption from these evils. I will frankly own to you that I am of a very different opinion. The time will come when New England will be as thickly peopled as Old England. Wages will be as low, and will fluctuate as much, with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birninghams. Hundreds and thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. The day will come, when, in the state of New York, a multitude of people, none of whom had more than half a breakfast, or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose the Legislature. It is possible to doubt what sort of a Legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a demagog ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne, and to ride in a carriage while thousands of honest people are in want of necessities? Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a workingman who hears his children cry for bread? Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth; with this difference that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your country by your own institutions." This prophecy

is brought to light by The Home Defender, a monthly paper established in Washington to oppose socialism. Its fulfillment seems more probable than it did at the time it was made. There are certainly ominous signs of systematic attempts to destroy one after another the safeguards which the fathers of the republic established for the preservation of our liberties. The effort seems to be to substitute the rule of majorities for the rule of law and to discriminate between classes instead of recognizing the principle of equality before the law without regard to classes. What the ultimate result will be no man can tell, but there is certainly a growing belief among thinking men that there is a change coming over the republic, whether for better or worse the future can alone determine. The "man on horseback" will not come until conditions are such that the demand for him becomes loud and insistent and that day may be far distant if it ever arrives. The men who are so persistently declaring against military preparation are doing what they can to hasten it, although they belong to the classes which are most in need of protection against the lawless assertion of class interests at the expense of communal rights.

When the question of the status of the Mare Island Navy Yard was recently brought to Secretary Daniels's attention, he decided to take up the subject fully and to hear all sides of the question. He therefore asked if the Mare Island people wished a representation at any hearing he might have on the subject. A mass meeting was held in Vallejo, and it was decided to send on a committee to confer with the Secretary. Senators Perkins and Works, Congressmen Raker, Kittner, Knowland, Currey, Church and Hayes, and a special committee consisting of the Hon. Theodore A. Bell, Franklin R. Deverin and H. L. Widenmann called on the Secretary. He also sent for Capt. Henry T. Mayo, commandant of the navy yard at that place, and has had him here in Washington for conference for a week. After hearing all sides of the case, the Secretary decided that the work of going ahead with the dredging should proceed and that no change should be made in the status of this yard. Captain Mayo submitted the following statement for the Secretary's consideration: "The Mare Island Navy Yard ranks second of all the navy yards of the country in value of output and in values of supplies provided and issued. This leaves out of consideration the Washington yard, as it is entirely devoted to gun factory purposes. It may properly, therefore, be considered as one of the important navy yards possessed by the United States. The depth of water at the navy yard is now deficient but the depth authorized, and partly appropriated for, is placed at thirty feet at mean low water. It appears to be a military necessity, in view of the opening of the Panama Canal in the near future, that the work necessary to ensure this depth should be carried on and expedited in order that the Battleship Fleet may be able to safely and conveniently utilize the present large dry-dock which is capable of taking vessels up to and including the Utah class. It must not be overlooked that, in addition to dredging to thirty feet at mean low water, the Biddle Board report, which was approved and in accordance with which the Congress appropriated for and authorized the work, contemplated annual dredging work to maintain the depth. The Biddle Board estimated the cost of this annual dredging at \$70,000, which is less than one-half of one per cent. of the cost of the navy yard and its plant."

The results obtained in service from the use of the U.S.S. San Francisco as a mine transport and depot ship have been so gratifying and successful that the Navy Department has decided to convert the second class cruiser Baltimore into a similar vessel. The Baltimore was one of the first big cruisers built for the new Navy and was authorized in 1886 at a cost of \$1,325,000; was constructed by the William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company at Philadelphia. The Baltimore, in Admiral Dewey's Fleet and under the command of the late Capt. N. M. Dyer, saw active service in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. The Baltimore, now at Norfolk, is under orders to proceed to her home yard, Charleston, S.C. Upon arrival at Charleston the work incident to converting her into a mine transport will be undertaken and carried to a prompt completion.

The Navy Department is developing its plans whereby other departments of the Government may obtain from navy yards and naval stations stores, fittings and equipment for the various vessels belonging to the War Department, Revenue Cutter Service, Light House Establishment, Quarantine and Customs Service. There is maintained in store at the various navy yards a stock of standardized and carefully inspected marine and commercial stores, and it is believed that it will be to the mutual advantage of all departments of the Government to obtain this class of articles through the Navy.

The pledge taken by the Boy Scouts of France offers a suggestion to the Boy Scouts of this country. They take a pledge never to speak ill of their country before strangers, and under any circumstances, when they have occasion to speak of French public life, "to discuss discreetly what is bad, to be silent about what is middling, and to extol what is good in French public life." The disposition in this country to the censorious and too often unjust criticisms of public officials, tends to lessen the respect for authority.

Capt. Louis C. Duncan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., believes that the germ of the whole modern system of medical service at the front in battle can be found in the work of the medical department at the battle of Fort Donelson in February, 1862. Although the battle was fought almost entirely by untried volunteers like at Bull Run in the East, the medical arrangements were so excellent, considering the time and circumstances, as to challenge admiration even in this critical day. The equipment was no better than at Bull Run, and the personnel little different in numbers or experience. Supplies were notable by their absence. The medical department, however, had two great advantages: first, a competent, energetic chief, Surg. H. S. Hewitt, U.S. Vols.; second, systematic plans and methods. Four field hospitals were established at regular intervals in the rear of the line of battle. The regimental medical officers were directed to establish stations in covered ravines behind the lines; all the ambulances were collected in trains that ran constantly between the dressing stations and the field hospitals. The weather from Feb. 13 to 16 was very severe, and the 1,785 wounded suffered greatly from cold and exposure. There was neither hospital bedding nor clothing; nor was there any food except the regular field ration. Straw and large tarpaulins were procured from the Q.M., thus providing beds and shelter. Great fires helped to maintain warmth. Beeswax furnished soup; hardtack and coffee completed the diet. Supply steamers could come almost to the camp, and the wounded and sick were sent back to the Ohio River within a week. "This was the best and most systematic care of the wounded before the advent of Letterman." This praise of the medical work at Donelson is made in a paper in the March Military Surgeon on the "Evolution of the Ambulance Corps and the Field Hospital." The success of Medical Director Letterman, Captain Duncan believes, was due to the fact that instead of his plans being sent to Washington for approval they were put into operation by a general order of the Army of the Potomac, then under the command of McClellan, on Aug. 2, 1862. The next month Surgeon General Hammond sent a letter to Secretary Stanton calling attention to the "frightful state of disorder in the arrangements for removing the wounded from the field of battle" and urging the organization of an ambulance corps. General Halleck, then military adviser to the President, returned this letter with an endorsement, reiterating his disapproval of the whole plan of medical reorganization. This refusal had little practical effect, as the plan was already in operation in the Army of the Potomac. Antietam was Letterman's first battle, and the ambulance corps came through that bloody conflict with flying colors, but the story of division hospitals and supplies was different. Letterman's complete system for the front received its first trial at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and here it worked admirably.

An admirable crusade for the preservation of human life is that carried on in New York since last December by the American Museum of Safety with the hearty co-operation of the Board of Education. Its object is street safety for children, and the basis of the campaign is daily classroom talks to school children by lecturers from the Museum of Safety, both public and parochial schools being included. These talks are followed by the distribution of pamphlets containing "safety fairy tales," which the children are encouraged to take home and discuss with their parents. Lectures are illustrated by models, which enable the speaker to point out graphically the dangers to be encountered in public streets and how to avoid them. To be a full fledged member of the Safety League all a girl or boy has to do is to put into practice the safety rules and wear the safety button, of which 175,000 have been called for. These badges have an attractive design of a green railroad lantern and on red ground, thus carrying out the color scheme of the safety movement—red for danger and green for safety. In many instances children have made the stories contained in the pamphlets the basis of school essays and compositions. Some of the fundamental rules for the children run as follows: Never fail to look both ways before crossing a street, keeping eyes to the left to the middle of the street, then to the right to the curb; never play any kind of a game in street where automobiles and heavy trucks are constantly passing or in streets where trolley cars are operating; never hitch on behind or run pushmobile races in the streets; never step from behind a trolley car without hesitating and looking; as another car may be coming from the other direction; never take chances; always safety. In addition to street safety, the children are taught what to do in case their clothing catches fire or in case there should be a fire in the house. The children are also warned against cluttering the fire escapes of their homes with household effects.

Shipping Illustrated in its issue of April 5 published side by side pictures of the new drydock of the Puget Sound Navy Yard and the old dock with the U.S.S. Minnesota on the blocks. The old one is a pigmy compared with the splendid new dock of which our contemporary says that it has a capacity of thirty-five million gallons of water and can be emptied in one hour and ten minutes, or twenty minutes faster than specified. The water can be pumped out at the rate of about half a million gallons a minute. The navy yard at Puget Sound is now able to accommodate the largest battleships in the Navy. In the construction of this new dock there were used 112,000 cubic feet of concrete, and 260,000 cubic feet of granite. The keel blocks are of Australian tallow wood, and 400,000 feet of this wood and the same quantity of Virginia white oak were employed. The actual work of construction necessitated the preparatory dredging of 60,000 cubic yards of earth, the earth being removed to a depth of eight feet below the bottom of the basin.

The plan to assign college students to vessels of the Navy during the summer for a brief course of training is discussed in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin by Gardner W. Allen, '77. In answer to another graduate who had evidently argued against the plan along the usual lines of the "peace advocates," Mr. Allen declares that "All lovers of country and of mankind earnestly desire universal and lasting peace; but," he asks, "how is it to be brought about? Not by encouraging in young men of education a disposition to shun whatever might fit them to serve their country in case of need. International arbitration, the neutralization of dependencies, the cultivation of friendly trade relations and of everything

tending to promote good-will—these are the things that will hasten the advent of universal peace. The attempt to secure general disarmament by international agreement is probably futile. For a single nation to disarm would invite aggression. In the meantime, while waiting for the nations of the earth to come to their senses in this matter, every young man physically capable—the educated especially—should receive some sort of training calculated to make him efficient if ever called upon to serve in his country's defense. Few pleasanter or more interesting and instructive ways of spending the summer vacation could be suggested than a month or two on board one of our fine battleships or cruisers. It is by no means true that familiarity with armaments need cultivate a warlike spirit, nor is it even likely to. Many officers of the Army and Navy are strong advocates of peace. As soon as he steps on shore and surely in after life, if a man of sense, as most educated men are, our student with the naval training will, as a matter of course, join in the endeavor of the wise to promote the cause of peace."

The report that the great Rhine-Herne Canal will be finished at the latest by 1915 calls attention to the vast network of canals with which Germany is gridironing the empire. This canal, which is to join the Rhine with the Dortmund-Embs Canal, traverses the whole of the most important industrial part of Germany and the coal fields of Westphalia. A number of canals throughout the country are either in course of construction or are about to be begun, such as the trans-continental canal due east beyond Dortmund. The building of these canals and the canalization of the rivers is the only means of meeting the demands of the public, as private steamship companies will then be able to use the canals and take part of the increasing traffic off the hands of the Government railways. This is only one of many evidences of the tremendous material prosperity of the German Empire. The fact that a country finds that its railways cannot handle its business and that it must criss-cross the land with waterways for the disposition of its commerce, is an indication of prosperity and a proof that Germany is far from being "crushed under the terrible load of military expenditure." The fallacy of this stock assertion of the "peace" brethren shows how utterly worthless their arguments are. Considering that Germany is an old country, supporting its huge population from ground that was tilled out before America had been discovered, one cannot but wonder at the strides forward that the empire is making. We have been wont to boast of the development of the United States and its great growth in wealth, but it is a serious question whether its material advancement with all the aid of a virgin soil is comparable in the final analysis with that of Germany.

The Chinese undergraduates in this country are publishing a periodical called "The Chinese Students' Monthly," edited by Zan-Tung Nyl. In the March number we are told that in the Central Educational Conference which met last August in Peking one of the most important discussions that took place was centered around the advisability of adopting a phonetic script for China. As a result resolutions were passed declaring that an elementary education and the ability to read and write should be made accessible to all the citizens of the republic, that the written language should be simplified and the spoken language should be unified, that in order to carry out the end in view an alphabetic script is indispensable, and hence authorities of phonetics should be employed to study into the problem and to suggest or invent a new alphabetic system for China. President Eliot, of Harvard, recommended as one of the means of unifying China a common language. This is also the view of Dr. John Fryer, of the University of California, an eminent scholar of Far Eastern affairs. The Students' Monthly says: "We have four hundred dialects in China. In other words, we have four hundred causes for misunderstanding and jealousies among ourselves. Four hundred million Chinese, with one national language, one tradition, one religion and one common consciousness, need fear no nation nor group of nations." Prof. H. H. Hulbert suggests the use of a modified form of the Korean alphabet as a phonetic medium for the Chinese people. The alphabet of Korea is just like Chinese except that it has changed from ideogram to alphabet, and a page of Korean, while purely alphabetic, has the appearance of a greatly simplified Chinese page. With the Korean alphabet Chinese could be adapted to the modern printing and writing machines—linotype, monotype and typewriter.

The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War on April 5 approved the first requests that have been received for Maine memorial tablets. These tablets, which are made from metal (bronze, brass and copper) recovered from the Maine, are from the design of Mr. Charles Keck, sculptor, of New York city, and are donated in compliance with the Acts of Congress governing, which provide that these tablets may be given to municipalities, to military and naval societies and to former officers and crew of the Maine, or their heirs or representatives. Any city, society or person coming within the above limitations can get one of these tablets, so long as they last, by making request for one and paying the actual cost of making, which is estimated to be about seven dollars. Among those receiving the first donation of tablets are the following: City of Raleigh, N.C.; Newark, N.J.; Forest City, Mo.; Lyons, Ind.; Fairfield, Mo.; G.A.R. Posts of Steubenville, Ohio, Galesburg, Ill., Beloit, Kas.; United Spanish War Veterans at Bridgeport, Conn.; Charlestown, Mass.; Schenectady, N.Y.; Rear Admiral Cone, Capt. John Hood, Commander Trench, Surgeon Richards, U.S.N.; New York Military Academy; Veteran Artillery Corps, New York.

In the New York Times Algernon Sartoris contributes some unpublished letters of his grandfather, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. From Fort Donelson, Feb. 26, 1862, the General writes to his wife saying: "Since my promotion some change may take place in my command, but I do not know. I want, however, to remain in the field and be actively employed. But I shall never ask a favor or change. Whatever is ordered I will do independently and as well as I know how. If a command inferior to my rank is given me it shall make no difference in my zeal. In spite of enemies, I have so far progressed satisfactorily to myself and country, and in reviewing the past can see but few changes that could have bettered

the result. Perhaps I have done a little too much of the office duties and thereby lost time that might have been better employed in inspecting and reviewing troops." In another letter of March 29, 1862, from Savannah the General tells his wife: "I am pulling no wires, as political generals do, to advance myself, I have no future ambition. My object is to carry on my part of this war successfully and I am perfectly willing that others may make all the glory they can out of it." The statements in both of these letters are entirely characteristic of their writer.

The intercollegiate shooting matches for the gallery championship of the United States came to an end last week with an unbroken series of victories for Harvard University. This rifle team wins the Eastern League championship, closely followed by the Massachusetts Agricultural College with only one defeat and Princeton University third with two defeats. In the Western League, the series resulted in a tie which must be shot off between the West Virginia University and Iowa State University teams, both having won twelve matches and lost one. The University of Minnesota is a close second with only two defeats to their credit. The team winning the shoot-off between West Virginia and Iowa will shoot the match to determine the United States championship with Harvard University, when the indoor college rifle shooting for the season of 1913 will be closed. The results of the last match of college series are as follows: Eastern League—Harvard 943 vs. North Georgia 938; Mass. "Aggies" 966 vs. Mass. "Tech." 960; Princeton 922 vs. Dartmouth 912; Norwich 947 vs. Lehigh 837; Cornell 912 vs. Maine defaulted; Vermont 922 vs. Clemson defaulted; Rhode Island 822 vs. Columbia defaulted. Western League—West Virginia 968 vs. Purdue 932; Iowa State University 961 vs. University of Wisconsin 922; Michigan Agricultural College 945 vs. University of Nebraska 865; Washington State College 908 vs. University of Kansas 841; University of California 924 vs. U.S. Veterinary College defaulted; University of Minnesota 950 vs. University of Missouri defaulted; Oklahoma A. and M. College 909 vs. Louisiana State College defaulted.

The regeneration of the Filipinos is now progressing satisfactorily, thanks to the assistance given by baseball, is the view of Elwood S. Brown, physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Manila. Tribes that a few years ago thought of little else than an opportunity to slash the American soldier with machetes are now trading their weapons for balls and bats, and even the head-hunters of Northern Luzon promise to become "fans." "Far in the interior of the islands," said Mr. Brown on landing the other day at San Francisco, "the natives clad in their loin clothes are playing the game. Recently a company of the Constabulary landed on Jolo Island, and as they were making camp they heard through the jungle an awful uproar. The soldiers believing a village was being butchered seized their guns and crept toward a clearing whence came the noise. There they saw a thousand natives dancing about and yelling the hardest. A little brown man was running madly toward a palm leaf that marked first base and another, afterward identified as a chief, was telling the crowd as umpire that the hit was 'fair.' Only a few years before this chief had given the Constabulary a lot of trouble. A visit to his shack showed that among his prize possessions were the photographs of some of the famous American ball players. The entire younger generation of Filipinos," said Mr. Brown, "are baseball crazy. This happy state of the natives also redounds to the credit of the United States soldier, for it was he that introduced the game into the islands."

"One of the best-liked men in President Wilson's Cabinet," Shipping Illustrated tells us, "is the genial gentleman entrusted with the direction of naval affairs, Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. He is very close to Mr. Wilson and the report, at the time his appointment was announced, was that he had the choice of a number of places in the Cabinet and accepted the Navy portfolio on account of his great interest in its duties. By career and choice a journalist, Mr. Daniels held no public office worth mentioning prior to his last appointment. Mr. Daniels belongs to the old school of Democratic statesmen. Genial and affable, he tolerates no levity and is possessed of great firmness and decision. Abstemious in his habits, plain of dress and frugal in his tastes, it is generally believed in the naval service that the new Secretary will make a fine record for himself in the Cabinet. It will be remembered that at the recent inauguration of the Naval War College extension course, Capt. W. S. Sims, U.S.N., put forward a plea for the abandonment of the policy of concealment of criticism in the Navy and urged an appeal to the people, as the Army has done, to hasten a better understanding between the public and the Navy, and bring about a condition of trust and confidence calculated to improve the efficiency of the Service. This wise policy, it is believed, Mr. Daniels will pursue during his administration and the official acts which have so far emanated from his department give promise that the Navy will receive close attention during his incumbency."

The Episcopal magazine, the Crown of Newark, N.J., under the title of "The Carnegie Nuisance," says: "Carnegie has been talking, in public, of giving further millions to abolish war. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL pertinently asks why he does not first give some millions to stopping murder here at home. We are the most murderous of all the great nations. If he can stop wars over all the world by the right sort of endowment, he can surely stop murders right here at home by this same means. But he is sufficiently advertised at home already; he aspires now to a world pose. What Jesus Christ has not been able to do Carnegie thinks he can."

First Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th U.S. Inf., has been designated as team spotter for the Infantry team in the National Matches for 1913. He will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., in time to report on May 26, 1913, to Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., captain of the team, for duty in connection with preliminary preparation for the try out for places on the team.

THE ARMY LEAGUE.

Announcement is made of the completion of the organization of the Army League of the United States and of its purpose to hold a convention in Washington early in December, at which the policy of the League will be formulated and the methods of its extension outlined. The League numbers among its officers some of the most distinguished men in the country, including ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, ex-Secretaries of War Dickinson and Stimson, ex-Secretary of State Robert Bacon, Ambassadors or former Ambassadors Larz Anderson, Curtis Guild and Henry White, Lieutenant Generals Young, Chaffee and Bates, the adjutants general of twenty-eight states, the presidents of the Universities of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Chicago and California, the former provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Senators du Pont and Wetmore, authors, editors and other men of national prominence in different walks of life.

The officials of the Army League are: President, William C. Endicott, son of the former Secretary of War; vice-president, Robert E. Lee, grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee; Hon. Robert Bacon, Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler; secretary, Frederic L. Huidekoper; treasurer, William B. Hibbs, a leading banker of Washington; assistant secretary, Jerome N. Bonaparte, great-grandson of Napoleon's brother, Jerome; corresponding secretary, E. B. Johns; executive council: Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, Hon. Perry Belmont, Brig. Gen. C. R. Boardman, A.G. of Wisconsin, George W. C. Drexel, Clarke Howell, Thomas Nelson Page, the well known author.

Mr. Huidekoper declares that the Army League will direct its efforts to obtain an adequate and efficient military force and that it favors: Adequate Regular Army, Organized Militia and Reserves; an economically administered Army; military forces for the nation and not for local interests.

The League advocates action by Congress: To provide a continuing, consistent and adequate military policy; for a complete reorganization of the Regular Army, including reforms for more economical administration; to increase the personnel of the Army and Militia by a reformed system of promotion for officers; to render the Organized Militia available when the Regular Army is insufficient; to extend the combined maneuvers, approaching as nearly as possible to war conditions; to provide adequate seacoast troops and reserves, both Regular and Militia; to provide adequate supplies for field guns and field artillery ammunition; and for reserve supply depot; to revise the laws relating to the calling out and organization of volunteers; all enlistments to be "for the war"; short term enlistments with reserves; for better remounts for the Cavalry and Artillery.

It is prepared to show: That money properly spent in time of peace will minimize the chances of war and disastrous consequences at the outbreak of hostilities; that international efforts toward peace have accomplished nothing in limiting armaments. It undertakes to combat the systematic anti-military propaganda to prevent enlistments and encourage desertion and dissention in the existing personnel.

The Army League uses its influence for the betterment of the individual enlisted man; to urge that proper respect shall be shown his uniform; to see that he is appreciated in his true character as a self-respecting and valuable citizen; to foster the military spirit in universities, colleges and schools, both military and otherwise, and to organize the cadets who attain a certain military proficiency (to be fixed hereafter) into one of the lines of defense of the United States.

From a statement made by Mr. Huidekoper it appears that since 1791 the War Department has cost no less than \$7,154,060,636 and our pensions \$4,427,400,254. In every war in which the United States has been engaged it has been compelled to use two and a half soldiers to every one adversary. In the Revolution we used 231,771 Regulars and 164,087 Militia and Volunteers against England's 150,005, yet it cost us \$370,000,000 and \$70,000,000 in pensions. In the War of 1812 we had 56,032 Regulars and 471,622 Militia against the English and Canadian forces of only about 55,000 men. That war cost us \$82,627,009 and \$45,390,843 in pensions. In the Mexican War 31,024 Regulars and 73,532 Militia were required to oppose about 46,000 Mexicans, at a cost of \$88,500,208, and the pensions have amounted to \$46,447,872.

In the Civil War the United States employed no less than 67,000 Regulars and 2,605,341 Militia and Volunteers against about 1,000,000 Confederates. The war cost the fabulous sum of \$5,371,079,748 and \$4,129,680,071 have already been paid in pensions, and we are a long way from the end yet. The Spanish-American War compelled us to use 58,688 Regulars and 223,235 Militia or Volunteers against 200,000 Spaniards, at a cost of \$321,833,254; while 76,416 Regulars and 50,052 Volunteers were employed in the Philippines, at a cost of \$171,326,572, and \$98,114,062 have already been paid in pensions for them both. The survivors of the Civil War know full well what unreadiness means, and they must realize that, had the United States possessed 50,000 trained Regulars at the outset, the war could have come to a sudden end. It must be borne in mind that the men trained in the Civil War have long since disappeared and that the frontier conditions in which men became really good shots and were inured to hardship are rapidly passing away. Hence the necessity for making special efforts to train the rising generation.

As an example of the interest which has already been aroused in the Army League, Mr. Huidekoper quoted the preamble adopted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast at annual meeting in San Francisco, Jan. 25, 1913, with the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, in annual meeting assembled at San Francisco this twenty-fifth day of January, 1913, That we approve the aims and purposes of the Army League of the United States, and that we urge the several members of this organization, representing all of the principal cities of the Pacific Coast, to the end that information regarding the propaganda may be furnished, and that this information, when secured, be supplied to all members of the several organizations included in this association, to the end that every possible influence consistent with the rules of our several members may be devoted to aiding the work undertaken by the Army League; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of the U.S. Senate and members of Congress from the Pacific Coast states be furnished copies of this resolution, to the end that they may be advised of the interest, now existing on the Pacific Coast, in the Army and in Army affairs; and further, that our Senators and Congressmen be urged to emphasize, in every possible way, the need of the Pacific Coast for the strengthening and betterment of military and naval establishments along the entire coast line.

The membership of the League is rapidly increasing,

inquiries and requests to join the League coming from all parts of the country, and the officers of the League earnestly hope to be able to arouse such public interest that the "penny wise, pound foolish" policy which has been pursued for over 120 years, with respect to our military forces, will soon become a matter of the past, and that the land forces may become the subject of as much pride to Americans as the Navy now is.

THE DURBAR AT CALCUTTA.

Capt. Charles H. Harlow, U.S.N., retired, attended the Durbar at Calcutta on March 7 as the guest of the Under Secretary. "It was of interest," he writes, "to note the extensive varieties of orders which have been instituted here in India; the wide field of social and political activity which those honored represented, and the extreme formalities of the ceremonies. I wish you could have witnessed the gorgeous costumes of the native princes and maharajahs; of the military and civil officers; of the chokdars with their silver spears, crown and elephant crowned scepters; and then the Governor, His Excellency Lord Carmichael, in white satin knee breeches, silk stockings, silver buckled pumps, and over all the ermine bordered, purple robe of state, its long train carried by two tall Sikhs.

"This pomp and ceremony; these robes and uniforms covered with lace; these brilliant costumes covered with jewels and orders; the red-coated guards stationed every few feet around the Viceroy's late residence; the rattling 'presents' of the many companies paraded; the blare of the bands; the slow and stately approach of His Excellency from the Residence over a crimson carpet, through the aisles of glittering uniform to the dais, over which hovered the Crown of Empire, all confirmed an impression that one of the greatest assets in England's control of her distant empire is this catering to the Oriental love for luxurious and glittering display. The mistakes of 1857 which led to the horrors of the mutiny, when India was still regarded as a field for the adventurer to profit as he might by the hoarded wealth of the Moghuls, when their love of display was oftentimes met an invitation to plunder whether by trading or otherwise, were not to be repeated again, and no ceremonies at the Court of St. James are surrounded with the formality and sumptuousness that attend a Durbar in India.

"Speaking of the mistakes of 1857, it is perhaps not out of the way to stop and think of two causes which seem to be recognized by all writers as contributing to the disasters which befell the British arms and note their application to conditions existing to-day, whether for good or for ill. Quoting from 'Cawnpore,' by the Right Hon. Sir George Trevelyan, Bart., page 33: 'The root of the evil lay in the withdrawal of officers from regimental duty for employment on the staff.' Again, page 35: 'The officers present with the corps gradually ceased to take pride in the conscientious performance of their regimental duties; for their employment upon these duties was a standing proof that they were wanting in ability and high official connection.' There is much more of this tenor in this book; but to revert to another authority. Lieut. Gen. A. G. Handcock, C.B., wrote as recently as 1907 in his 'Siege of Delhi,' page 1: 'So many of the best of the European officers were taken away for staff employment that those who remained with the colors lost interest in their duties, and service with a regiment was looked down upon.' Again, page 2: 'As to the causes of the mutiny, some difference of opinion naturally exists, but probably the following embrace the principal: 'The centralization of authority at army headquarters resulting in regimental officers having little power to reward or punish.'

"The query naturally arises from these quotations, 'Are officers to-day serving too much away from their ships or regiments?' Is the centralization idea, robbing as it does the officer on the spot of any opportunity for the display of military judgment and skill which he may have, as good as those who advocate it would have us believe?"

The program of the Durbar announces that it was held by His Excellency the Governor at Government House, Calcutta, on March 7, for the purpose of investing Mr. Frederick George Wigley, C.I.E., Lieut. Col. Walter James Buchanan, C.I.E., the Hon. Raja Hrish Kesh Laba, C.I.E., and Mr. Nalini Bhushan Gupta, C.I.E., with the badges of Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and the gentlemen named below with the titles conferred upon them as personal distinctions by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General:

The Hon. Raja Mahendra Ranjan Rai Chaudhuri, Raja Sarat Chandra Rai Chaudhuri, Raja Gopal Lal Ray, Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Safulla, Rai Bihari Lal Mitra Bahadur, Vaidyaratna Kabiraj Kalidas Vidya-bhusan, Vaidyaratna Kabiraj Jogendra Nath Sen, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ibrahim, Rai Priya Nath Mukharji Bahadur, Rai Promotha Nath Chatarji Bahadur, Rai Dr. Hari Nath Ghose Bahadur, Rai Upendra Nath Sawoo Bahadur, Rai Sahib Tarak Brahma Biswas, Rai Sahib Girish Chandra Bagchi, Rai Sahib Nirduksha Kumar Ghose, Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Wali, Rai Sahib Sharat Kumar Raha, Rai Sahib Tarak Nath Sadhu, Rai Sahib Lala Ram Prasad.

The following gentlemen were presented with the badges of Companionship of the Imperial Service order: Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O.; Mr. Ganga Narayan Rai, I.S.O., Babu Ambica Charan Chatarji, I.S.O. Kaisar-i-Hind medals of the second class were delivered to Babu Parbati Sankar Rai Chaudhuri, Babu Baroda Sundar Pal, Rai Jadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur and Maulvi Saiyid Abul Fattah, Sardar Bahadur Subadar Major Gopal Chandra Das and Subadar Kharak Singh Thapa Bahadur, of the Dacca Military Police, were presented with the badges of the Order of British India (second class).

Ruling chiefs, Indian noblemen and title holders were seated in order of precedence to the right of the dais, and on the left, according to their rank, the members of the Executive Council, the judges of the High Court and other high officials. The procession was formed in the following order: Chokdars; Under Secretary in the Political Department; Chief Secretary; aides-de-camp to the Governor; military secretary and private secretary to the Governor; His Excellency the Governor. A detachment of Bengal Native Infantry were the guard of honor.

The program goes on to describe in detail the method and ceremonial of procedure in the presentation of the different orders. For example, after the Chief Secretary had asked permission to begin the business of the Durbar and had asked permission to present the gentlemen to

be invested with badges, and this permission had been given, Mr. F. G. Wigley was escorted from the robing room by two under secretaries, who conducted him to the dais, where the Chief Secretary presented him to His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency and all present rose from their seats. His Excellency then communicated to Mr. Wigley the commands of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India that he had been appointed a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire and handed to him the badge of the Order. Mr. Wigley, after bowing to His Excellency, was conducted to his place, and all present resumed their seats. The same procedure was observed in the cases of other recipients of the same order, and the ceremonial in the other presentations was no less elaborate, and is detailed at length in the program, varying with the degree of the honor conferred and the distinction of the recipient. At the close His Excellency the Governor made a collective address to the gentlemen who had received titles and decorations.

The private secretary then conducted the ruling chiefs and noblemen of or above the rank of Maharaja who were present to the front of the dais, where they received "atr" and "pan" from His Excellency, while the Chief Secretary distributed "atr" and "pan" to the Raja Bahadurs, Nawabs and Rajas, and the Under Secretary in the Political Department with his assistants distributed "atr" and "pan" to the Shams-ul-Alama, Vaidyaratnas, Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadurs, Khan Sahib and Rai Sahibs just appointed, as well as to the other titled Indian gentlemen present. This last ceremony was especially interesting as catering to the pagan customs of the people. "Atr" is attar of roses and "pan" is water from the Holy Ganges.

The officer commanding the guard conducted his Indian officers to the dais, where they were presented to His Excellency the Governor. When these proceedings were concluded the Chief Secretary reported the fact and asked permission to close the Durbar. On permission being granted, the procession, which was formed when the Governor arrived, was formed again, and as His Excellency left the Durbar Hall the guard of honor presented arms, with the "general salute," and the Governor inspected the guard. The Durbar was then closed.

PRaise OF OUR SOLDIERS.

"Hercules' task falls into the shade beside the work of United States Army officers," in the opinion of the Commercial Tribune, of Cincinnati, Ohio. "Did you ever see a perfectly constructed and well oiled piece of machinery perform its functions?" it asks. "If you haven't, you should spend an hour at the City Hall at the headquarters of the United States Army Relief Corps, and watch the work of this splendid body of men. You will see a number of soldierly looking men, keen eyed and alert, working tirelessly and systematically for the relief of the sufferers from the flood. You will be surprised at the splendid organization which has been perfected by our Government and at the perfect specimens of American manhood who are in charge of the affairs of their country. The corps is in charge of Major Normoyle and Captain Hanson, both intelligent, alert and tireless. Their efficient aids are Captains Naylor, Davis and Anderson and Lieutenants Sturdevant, Heidt, Harmon, Buckner and Robb. This small body of men has done more work in five days than could be performed by an ordinary relief committee in six weeks. No spot was too remote for them to reach if necessity required. They were here to do relief work and that was the work to which they bent their energies. The average citizen has no conception of the labor done by these khaki-clad men of Uncle Sam. Normoyle directs his men like a general on the field of battle. He has maps of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky constantly before him and he is in touch with his men in every city in the flood territory. Captain Hanson, his assistant, is a quiet but tireless worker. He has been on duty day and night for five days and snatches an hour's sleep during the early morning hours. He never complains and is as polite and courteous as though he had just arisen from a good night's rest. The people of the Ohio Valley will never forget these splendid men. They have also been given an idea of the wonderful resources of our Government in times of stress. If you ask one of them for information he says: 'Don't mention me personally; give the credit to the Government.' Is it surprising that men of this caliber can do such effective work as they have accomplished? It is men like Major Normoyle and Captain Hanson who make the American Army the invincible machine that it is. They are the men who become heroes in times of war."

The Commercial Tribune further says on this subject: "Most of us are prone to think of the soldier as a man clad in a khaki uniform, wearing a disreputable slouch hat and carrying a rifle. If we are hero-worshippers we are prone to dream of him making thrilling charges upon the enemy and welcoming death at the cannon's mouth. If we are anti-militarists we picture him as a lazy loafer, leading a life of indolence at the expense of the working-man. Recent happenings in the Ohio and Miami Valleys have shown us that the soldier, whether he be a Regular or a Volunteer, is something other than is dreamed of by the hero worshiper, or is denounced by the anti-militarist—in times of great disaster he represents the only organized force available for rescue work, for relief work and for police work. The condition to-day in the Miami Valley cities and in the towns along the Ohio River would simply be deplorable were it not for the soldier. In the Miami Valley cities Governor Cox found in the State Militia a force that was at once available and which has proven efficient for the work to be done. In the face of great difficulties the citizen soldiers have accomplished an important work in rescuing people, in distributing relief and in restoring order. Along the Ohio Valley the work of rescue and relief has devolved upon the Regular Army. The efficiency of the Army machine was never more thoroughly tested than in this crisis, and never more successfully tried. A nation that has seen its soldiers restoring law and order in Cuba and the Philippines; that has seen its 'boys in blue' fighting the blizzards to succor the ranchmen; that has time and again seen them defying the floods of the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri to rescue and relieve; that has seen them do grand work in earthquake-stricken San Francisco; that has seen its Engineer Corps build the Panama Canal; that has seen its Medical Corps conquer yellow fever and pestilence, although many of themselves were martyrs, has reason to feel proud of its Army. It has done all these things in its day's work, and done them well."

AVIATION NOTES.

While 2d Lieuts. Rex Chandler and Lewis H. Brereton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., were making a flight in a hydro-aeroplane at San Diego, Cal., April 8, 1913, the machine became suddenly disabled and plunged a distance of a hundred feet into the waters of the bay. Boats put out from Fort Rosencrans immediately to the rescue. When Lieutenant Chandler was taken from under the wreckage of the machine he was dead. It is believed he was killed instantly by being struck by some part of the mechanism when the hydro-aeroplane hit the water. Lieutenant Brereton escaped with slight injuries, but was suffering so severely from shock that when he attempted to explain the accident he collapsed almost to unconsciousness. The two officers had started from the Army aviation school on North Island some time prior to the accident and were encountering no difficulty in their flight until suddenly their craft veered sharply to the right and plunged downward. Fellow aviators at the school are unable to account for the accident, pending the recovery of Lieutenant Brereton. Lieutenant Chandler was born in Michigan June 2, 1888, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Signal Corps of the Army from civil life May 26, 1910.

Through the courtesy of Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., we receive copies of photographs taken from the Signal Corps aeroplanes at College Park, Md., and Augusta, Ga. They are of especial interest as an indication of how successfully photographs may be taken from aeroplanes. In one the fish ponds at College Park are shown, and in the distance the towns of Lakeland and Berwyn, Md. This photograph was from an altitude of 800 feet, and the railroad, roads, streams and houses can be clearly discerned. A second photograph at College Park, from an altitude of about 1,500 feet, shows the line of hangars, with the railroad in the background. At Augusta, Ga., a photograph taken from an altitude of 300 feet shows tents and hangars across a field at a distance of about three-fourths of a mile. Close at hand appears the national flag, flying from the front skid of the aeroplane.

Although several airmen are announced as ready to compete for the prize of \$50,000 offered by a London newspaper for the first flier to cross the Atlantic, the contest does not appeal to Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, who says that from forty-two to fifty hours would be necessary to make the flight under the most favorable conditions, and this time would require the carrying of 1,700 pounds of gasoline and 250 pounds of oil, more than a hydro-aeroplane could carry in addition to the two passengers. The record endurance flight so far is that of M. Fourny, of France, who flew for thirteen hours without a passenger at an average speed of forty-nine miles an hour. If a machine could make three such flights the prize might be won, but the difficulty of finding the supply ships on the ocean is a great barrier to success. While hydro-aeroplanes can alight with safety on a calm sea, it would be a different matter to alight on the troubled waters certain to be encountered in crossing the Atlantic. The chief dangers of such a flight, according to General Scriven, would be night, fog and finding the consort ships.

NEED FOR AEROPLANE AND HYDROAEROPLANE COMPETITION.

Capt. Washington I. Chambers, U.S.N., in charge of naval aviation, says that there is need for an aeroplane and hydroaeroplane competition in the United States. While in hydro-aviation this country has maintained its lead, he believes the time has come when substantial encouragement must be given to our manufacturers if we would not find ourselves outstripped in the race. The best way to provide this encouragement, he believes, is by the awarding of substantial prizes in a stimulating competition. Such competitions have been important factors in foreign progress, and there is no reason to doubt they would bring similar benefits in the United States. As to the aeroplane as against the dirigible, Captain Chambers says in February Flying: "The present aspect of aeronautics indicates that weight carrying of any consequence will have to be relegated to the dirigible balloon, and that natural forces will soon impose a definite limit to the size of the aeroplane. For commercial purposes and certain extensive military operations the dirigible will have the advantage. For such aerial navigation as the Navy requires, and for defense against dirigibles, the aeroplane will be the most suitable. While the dirigible concerns the Army more than the Navy in this country, the Navy requires to keep informed of its development with a view to its future use, to its piloting over seas, or to defensive operations against it."

Captain Chambers gives these as the contemplated uses of aeroplanes in naval warfare:

A. They can be carried, stowed and used by all large ships. (1) To reconnoiter an enemy's port or to search out his advanced bases and to assist in the operations of a blockaded or of a blockading force; (2) to locate and destroy submarine mines, submarines and dirigibles, and to assist in the operations of submarines and torpedo-boats; (3) to damage an enemy's docks, magazines, ships in repair or under construction, dirigible sheds and other resources; (4) to provide means of rapid confidential communication between a fleet commander and the commanding officer of a co-operating force on shore, or the commander of another fleet or division.

B. They can be carried by all scouts and large cruisers. (5) To extend the "eyes of the fleet" in naval scouting.

C. They can be carried, with ample supplies and camp outfit, on board any naval supply auxiliary. (6) For scouting at advanced bases and for extensive use with expeditionary forces.

To the February number Capt. C. de F. Chandler, U.S.A., contributed a most readable translation of part three of Jacques Mortane's history of the evolution of military aviation in France. Pictures are given of the new uniform marks for the French aeronautical organization, and a map showing the French and the German aeronautical centers along the frontier line of the two nations. The French aeronautical centers having squadrons of aeroplanes and dirigibles are at Rheims, Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort, while the like German centers are at Metz, Strasburg and Friedrichshafen.

AVIATION ABROAD.

The Geographical Congress adopted a resolution to call an international conference in Rome on March 29, to arrange an aeronautical map of the world and to agree to conventional aerial signs of guidance and rules which the Congress is formulating.

Eugene Gilbert, a French aviator, flew from Paris to Lyons on March 28 in a monoplane, a distance of about 318 miles, at an average speed of 93½ miles an hour, a French record for long distance flying. M. Combret, a French flier, attained a speed of 114 miles an hour dur-

ing a flight from Rheims to Tournai on the same day.

A military aviator, Sergeant Phansoux, was killed at Amiens, France, on April 2, by making an error of judgment in effecting a landing. The same day Yves Faure, a military aviator, was killed by the overturning of his biplane at a height of three hundred feet. Lieutenant Brossard, a French army officer, was killed while making a flight in an aeroplane at Verdun on March 28. His motor burst when he was at a height of 2,500 feet. Two Japanese officers, Lieutenants Tokuda and Kimura, were killed the same day while giving an exhibition flight in an aeroplane before a large gathering of members of Parliament. Their machine broke down in making a turn at a height of 1,000 feet.

In France a new dirigible airship, the Astra-Torres, is soon to be launched. Its cross section resembles a clover leaf, the gas bag consisting of three lobes, with longitudinal steel cables at the junctions, these three cables connected with other cables, to form a triangular steel girder, with the triple gas bag extending from bow to stern. This model is said to be perfectly flexible when collapsed and capable of being closely packed for transport. As rigid as a Zeppelin when inflated, it can make a high speed without pocketing at the bows.

Although several of the aeroplanes recently shown at Olympia were armed with machine guns, says the London Army and Navy Gazette, these appeared of little practical use on account of the very limited field of fire available. The gunner, sitting behind the machine gun, could neither fire downwards, on account of the projecting bonnet, nor upwards, because he had no room to crouch behind his gun; nor could he fire sideways without climbing outside the fuselage. The Germans have recently produced a much more practical mounting. The gunner has a swinging seat pivoted on the horizontal runnings of the machine gun, so that when he lies back he swings right under the gun and can fire upwards, while by straightening his knees he can swing the seat upwards, so that he looks down over the gun. The gun and seat also move together about a vertical pivot, so that the gunner can fire to right or left.

Italy is the first nation to make the hydroaeroplane part of the regular equipment of her naval vessels. The Italian warship San Marco, which has been sent to Turkish waters, is equipped with one of the Curtiss hydroaeroplanes recently purchased by the Italian government. Commander de Filippi, who has been largely responsible for the development of naval aviation in Italy, has been appointed pilot of the machine. The fact that an American flying boat was chosen is causing much comment in European naval and aviation circles.

The proceeds of the German national aviation fund amounted to about \$1,750,000. As an encouragement to young aviators prizes of about \$250 are to be awarded for flights of one hour, with an additional \$250 for each extra hour; prizes are also to be given for total distances flown during a season. It was at first suggested that the fund should be employed to a considerable extent in building landing places for aviators throughout the country, but it is now proposed that these should be constructed by the municipalities, with the assistance of contributions from the fund where necessary. The principle is held that no industry should receive direct subsidies, and, consequently, no grants will be made to aeroplane factories. On the other hand, it is proposed to establish an institution in which all new aeronautical inventions will be tested by experts. It is estimated that the entire fund will be spent in from three to five years.

The value of dirigibles for military purposes received a blow on April 3 when the German Zeppelin airship Z4 lost its way in the clouds and landed in Lunéville, France, in the midst of a brigade of French soldiers on the parade ground. The airship was released the next day by the French government, after the German air navigators had given their word that they had been blown over the border and had made no military observations. The incident has caused the German army much mortification, according to the dispatches, on account of the elaborate efforts that have been made to keep the details of the construction of its military balloons from their neighbors across the Rhine. Now one of the newest of its air craft has been for a day the object of minute observation on the part of French engineers and constructors, who went all over the machine searching, as they said, for photographic apparatus. The general opinion of the more sober minds among the aeronauts of Germany is that an airship that can so lose its bearings in a fog as to be blown by a light wind out of its course and suddenly find itself within the lines of a hostile army is still a very imperfect weapon. Some of the extremists demanded the court-martial of the officers of the airship, and argued that they should have blown it up. When it is considered that France herself has dirigibles of the finest kind, whose records of flight are scarcely less impressive than those of Germany, it is hard to understand why the Germans believe that the landing of the airship gave France possession of secrets of such wonderful value. As travel in the Zeppelin passenger-carrying airships is open to those who can pay the passage money, it is hard to understand why French experts could not board these ships and study their workings. They cannot be much inferior to those of the military type, considering that they make regular trips with passengers just like ships of the water. The French newspapers seized upon the opportunity to follow the departure of the Zeppelin from Lunéville, with minute alleged descriptions of the dirigible. Many official photographs of the airship were made while she was in the hands of the French officers.

AIRCRAFT IN RECONNAISSANCE.

Discussing the achievements of military aircraft in European maneuvers and in the Tripolitan and Balkan campaigns in the Scientific Airman, Major H. Bannerman-Phillips says that the airman's greatest difficulties will come in the future when the art of concealment of the movement of troops, and their disguise by various methods, may be expected to reach a high pitch of perfection. For example the British army maneuvers in 1912 were remarkable for the success of the reconnaissances effected from aircraft, yet there was one notorious failure. The Blue Division succeeded in performing a march of about sixteen miles, entirely unseen and unreported by the Red air scouts, yet these latter were watched by the Blue troops from the ground level, sailing overhead in various directions. If such an incident were related in the history of a campaign it would seem incredible, but it actually occurred nevertheless. This result was secured by simple expedients. The troops started their march during the night and covered as much ground as possible before daybreak. During daytime they kept in small detachments and took every advantage of the shelter of the trees, and when halted, or on being warned by whistle of the coming of an aeroplane, stood, sat or lay close under the hedge-rows at the side of the roads, or under any umbrageous cover which could be

found. The white bands on their caps and anything noticeable about their accoutrements were covered up, and guns and wagons when moving in the open were masked with straw to simulate country carts and farm wagons. Therefore, if under favorable atmospheric conditions the 12,000 men and horses of the division could succeed in escaping the observation of aerial observers, it is hardly to be expected that aircraft will be able to entirely take the place of cavalry in reconnaissance.

If we turn to the armies of the European continent we find no suggestion of substituting aircraft for cavalry, although a far greater and more systematic use of the former has been made in French and German maneuvers, and by the Italians in Tripoli, than in England or America, and the criticisms of spectators with military knowledge and the reports of the umpires alike bear witness to the extended and valuable services rendered—more particularly by aviators in aeroplanes—when the conditions are favorable. In the French army the organization of aerial scouting is superb, according to some of the ablest British and German critics. A French general can reckon upon having any specified region examined by his aeroplane scouts, and the art of observation from midair has been reduced to a system as regular as that of cavalry reconnaissance. Yet in spite of this a general and his staff were taken by surprise by a body of the enemy's cavalry at the last maneuvers and captured; though they had aerial scouts at their disposal, they received no warning of the approach of the hostile horsemen. A French critic of the German maneuvers spoke in the highest terms of the organization of the German airships and their officers. Yet during the 1911 maneuvers the Red side succeeded on one occasion in deceiving the scouts on board a Blue dirigible which was sailing at an altitude of 3,000 to 4,000 feet, as to the whereabouts of their main position. The weather was rather cloudy; a "dummy" position with artistically imitated field works drew the attention of the aerial observers, who in good faith reported it as the enemy's main position, whereupon the Blue force halted all night before it with a view to attack at dawn. The real position had been carefully entrenched some miles away.

At the German maneuvers in 1912 the impossibility of relying upon aircraft alone for reconnaissance was illustrated. During the operations both armies entrenched at night and were facing each other at a distance of a few kilometers. At daybreak they met in battle. There was a thick mist until 9 a.m. and no information was obtainable otherwise than by cavalry; neither airships nor aeroplanes could enable the overhead observer to see anything at all. The cavalry, taking advantage of these conditions, made repeated charges against the infantry, and their performances served to remind military critics that in spite of modern inventions the sword and lance need not yet be relegated to the museum. At the conclusion of the operations the general staff laid great stress on the decisive role played by the cavalry, and though approving of the work done by the aircraft, pointed out that these latter by no means made cavalry reconnaissance superfluous, since for two days out of five the weather kept both dirigibles and aeroplanes on the ground.

That air scouts may render invaluable service goes without saying, not only by procuring information on their own account, but in verifying and confirming or disproving, with a minimum waste of time, reports which have been sent in by other means. For instance, during the German maneuvers of 1911 they saved the Red side from being deceived by a bogus map, dropped by the Blues, and a dummy position in connection therewith. During the operations about Tchatatja in 1912 it is said that on one occasion Derkos was reported to have fallen into the hands of the Bulgarians, but an aviator was sent up and returned with an assurance to the contrary. During the Italian campaign in Tripoli the frequency and regularity of the aviators' ascents and the freedom from mishaps were features of the service. Thanks to air scouts the Italian generals were regularly informed of the enemy's movements and strength, both at close quarters and at a distance. This could not possibly have been done by cavalry reconnaissance under the circumstances.

On the vexed question of attack by specially devised guns against aeroplanes and dirigibles, there is as yet no information available. Even the Turko-Balkan campaign has added so far nothing to our knowledge of these matters. No practice under peace conditions is of any use, since one cannot use aeroplanes or airships, proceeding at speed under human guidance, as targets and experiments against towed kites and captive or drifting balloons are inconclusive. As regards the possibilities of the various types of aircraft for scouting purposes, Major Bannerman-Phillips considers that the airship has many advantages over the aeroplane. Its radius of action is enormously wider. The Zeppelin type of airship is capable of fifty miles per hour, and has traveled 1,037 miles in thirty-one hours. Besides a full crew, it can carry a staff of reconnaissance officers, apparatus for visual and wireless signaling, searchlight, bomb-dropping apparatus and machine guns, and sufficient fuel for a forty hours' voyage. It can stay aloft for several days, and can remain stationary for reconnaissance. But it is subject to certain limitations. Rain and snow will seriously affect the lifting power and may bring it to earth. The dirigible's comparative slowness, bulk and vulnerability, may make it the victim of aeroplane attack, although the fact that the aeroplane can ascend only at an angle and in spirals, seems to imply that the odds are not so greatly in its favor. Special aeroplanes, to be armed with machine guns, are being built in England for the express purpose of attacking airships, and there is no doubt that a combined attack by a number of these would be difficult to deal with. But the rigid type of dirigible, built in compartments, could safely stand the piercing of some of these if provided with sufficient margin of lifting power and ballast.

PRACTICE MARCHES.

Plutarch, writing at about the beginning of the Christian era on the life of Alexander the Great, tells how Alexander used to point out to his subordinates that "those who labor sleep more sweetly and soundly than those who are labored for. He argued with them further, how it was possible for anyone who pretended to be a soldier either to look well after his horse, or to keep his armor bright and in good order. And to strengthen his precepts by example, he applied himself now more vigorously than ever to hunting and warlike expeditions—(practice marches). * * * But his followers, who were grown rich, and consequently proud, longed to indulge themselves in pleasure and idleness, and were weary of marches and expeditions, and at last went so far as to censure and speak ill of the king."

Leaving out the introduction one might think that

these lines referred to the 'teenth regiment on its practice march of last week instead of the doings of regiments more than 2,000 years ago.

C. A. S.

SIGNALING IN NAVAL BATTLES.

The difference in signaling in naval battles by modern ironclads and by sailing ships is shown by a comparison between the signals of Nelson at Trafalgar and those of Togo at Tsushima. Nelson contented himself with only one battle signal. The contrast is drawn in a translation from the *Marine Rundschau*, by Comdr. H. F. Bryan, U.S.N., appearing in the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings for March. The difference is due to the development of ship construction and of weapons. If the C-in-C. cannot to-day show his initiative by the movement of his own flagship alone, and thus make plain his purpose, he must make use of signals in conveying orders to ships and subordinate commanders and orders for simultaneous maneuvers. The Russians and Japanese did not make use, to an equal extent, of the signals available for a modern fleet—flag signals, wireless and dispatch vessels. The lack of unity of action of the Russians cannot be charged with certainty to failure of signals and the happy unity of action of the Japanese cannot be credited unconditionally to good signal communication. Wittöft had not had any opportunity to drill his squadrons. Apparently also he had issued no plan of battle up to the 10th of August. Rozhdestvensky had, it is true, issued general tactical instructions which included: change to battle formation, use of ordnance, supporting disabled ships, transfer of admiral to another ship, transfer of the command to next in seniority, etc. During the outward voyage opportunity was taken to have formal tactical drills for the groups so hurriedly thrown together. But the mutual understanding which in battle must bind the commander-in-chief with his subordinates more closely than signals sent, was also lacking at Tsushima. Rozhdestvensky had only outlined the battle problems of the separate groups in a very general way. He had issued no battle plan, no memorandum.

It was otherwise with the Japanese. Their close formation in line drew this avowal from their opponent: "The first Japanese division was conducted as if in a peace maneuver." The distribution of the Japanese into numerous tactically almost independent subordinate commands made an extensive interchange of signals absolutely necessary before the battle. Though not known in detail, it is known that Togo had thoroughly prepared for the battle of the Sea of Japan, and had clearly indicated to the various groups their tasks therein. As the approach of the Russian fleet became known, "all the divisions began their movements against the enemy, in accordance with the problems which had been assigned to the separate groups"; at the beginning of the battle, the third, fourth, fifth and sixth divisions acted "in accordance with the previously given instructions." Therefore a good part of the credit must be given to previous preparation, to the issuing of orders before battle, if there was a great superiority in unity of action of their entire force on the part of the Japanese. On the Russian side, in spite of the greater destruction of signal systems, in spite of the obstacles due to powder vapor and the water columns thrown up by ricocheting shells, many signals were set and received even during advanced stages of the battle. There was also a not insignificant number of examples on the Japanese side.

On Aug. 10 Prince Uchomski hoisted the flag signal on the forward bridge rail—the signal gear had been destroyed—"Follow me." It was not received by all the ships and was not obeyed. Nebogatoff testified he had not received a single order from the C-in-C. at Tsushima between 1:55 and 6:25 p.m. No wonder, as it was impossible to make a signal on the flagship to call a torpedo boat alongside; and the signal personnel had been sent below by the flag lieutenant because the signal system could no longer be used. Evidently the Russians had been reduced to flag signals and dispatch boats while the Japanese, in addition to these methods, still had wireless available. Both sides succeeded in sending more than once, even while under fire and during the later stages of the battle, short orders by signal to ships and groups; failures in such attempts at signaling are known only on the Russian side. Turns by the Russians during battle may be passed over as there was only one such attempt made, that on April 13 by Makaroff. Neither side was then under a heavy fire and apparently the formation in the turn and line of bearing executed by the Russians was not completed. The examples of turns during battle are a proof of good Japanese training in maintaining battle formation and in signaling. They do not, however, serve as a conclusive proof of efficiency in signaling. Never did more than six ships turn together; never did they make a turn after they had all suffered severely; never at a time when they were hard pressed by the enemy and were themselves locked fast to him. After the overwhelming victory of Togo, there was a disposition to deduce therefrom that separation into small groups and surrounding the enemy on all sides would be the tactics of the future. This conclusion can hardly be supported by a close observation of transmission of orders during battle by the Japanese and the co-operation of groups. This closer observation will find no fault with the brilliant efficiency of the Japanese, but it is a fact that no complete unity reigned even in the separate groups. With reference to the co-operation of the separate groups it is worth remarking that both off Shantung Promontory and at Tsushima, the separate divisions did not by any means enter the battle at the same time; indeed hours passed before they were in position. The battle of Tsushima was already almost decided between the battleships and armored cruisers before the first Japanese small cruisers got within range of the Russian small cruisers and tenders. That does not point to continuous signal communication, to continuous uniformity of conduct of the battle from one position. For such leadership opportune reports of the state of the battle from the different positions would have been requisite. Not even one such report by wireless has been made known.

Even when very many reports can be sent to the central station on the flagship and orders can be issued in all directions, the naval leader will never have the control of affairs as completely in his hands as the general in land warfare, located in rear of the battlefield. Generally a fixed point is lacking for the designation of place. It will always remain true that the leader in a naval battle will virtually have to depend on his own observations. A rigid control is not to be thought of. The personal observations and the personal decisions of subordinate commanders will always assure the best tactical co-operation.

NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES REUNION.

The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy will be held at the Naval Academy on Thursday, June 5, 1913, the day before graduation day. The business meeting will be held in the Officers' Mess building at 3:30 p.m. As there are several matters of interest to be brought before the meeting a full attendance is requested. Formation for the annual dinner will be at 7:30 p.m. sharp, in front of the chapel, Blake Row.

A circular letter announcing the reunion says: "The last two reunions have been larger than any the association has ever held. The council is doing everything possible to make the reunions a success, but the hearty co-operation of every individual graduate is the only thing that will make them the success they should be. Many graduates hesitate about attending, thinking that perhaps there will be none of their classmates present. The one sure way around that possibility is for each one to get into communication with his classmates and gather a congenial group. Several classes intend to hold reunions this year, and the precedent ought to be established of each class holding a reunion at least once in every five years. The presence of thirteen ships of the Atlantic Fleet at Annapolis on the day of the dinner will be a distinct opportunity for any class to get together. Bachelor accommodations can be had in Bancroft Hall during June week, and will be reserved upon application. These quarters are isolated from the midshipman body, and are as private as anyone can desire."

Particular attention is called to the proposal that the alumni body should place in the chapel at the Academy a memorial window to Admiral Farragut. This plan is a tentative one, and will call for the hearty co-operation of the whole graduate body. It is stated that a window suitable for the purpose will cost approximately \$7,500, and would call for a pro rata subscription of about \$3 from each graduate of the Academy. There are numerous memorials at the Academy placed by individual graduates, by classes or by groups of graduates, but there is none which represents the graduate body as a whole, and none which fittingly commemorates this great naval hero. Before any further steps are taken the council would like to place the matter before the graduates for an expression of opinion for or against the plan, in order to determine whether an attempt to raise funds by subscription would be successful. A place is reserved on a card enclosed with the circular announcing the reunion for each graduate to vote, and the result will be brought before the next meeting.

It is requested that those who accept the invitation to the dinner and find later that they cannot attend will so inform the secretary-treasurer, Prof. Daniel M. Garrison, U.S.N., Annapolis, Md., as soon as possible. Subscriptions to the dinner (\$5) should be forwarded to the treasurer. The secretary requests that graduates send their permanent address on a card enclosed. This is the most valuable way to check up the list of addresses of those out of the Service. The secretary will be pleased to furnish any additional information.

The council, Naval Academy Graduates' Association, is as follows: Comdrs. G. W. Logan, A. B. Hoff, L. M. Nulton, H. H. Christy, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Bulmer, U.S.N., Hon. R. M. Thompson, members; Prof. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N., member and secretary-treasurer; Vice Admiral S. Uriu, I.J.N., honorary member.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Robert W. Neeser, who is a recognized authority on naval affairs, secretary of the Naval History Society, and author of that monument of carefully compiled and accurate data in regard to the Navy, the "Statistical and Chronological History of the U.S. Navy, 1775-1907," has now issued a new volume, "A Landsman's Log," which is published by the Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn. This story of actual experiences by a civilian during a winter's cruise with the Atlantic Fleet is an entertaining account of conditions on board of a modern man-of-war. The appendix furnishes vital information to those interested in naval affairs, and there are forty excellent illustrations from photographs by the author. The introduction is by Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and the book is dedicated "To the Crew of the Kansas." The author expresses his thanks in particular to the Secretary of the Navy and Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., who was commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet at the time, for the authority to make the cruise; to Rear Admiral Badger, then commanding the Kansas, and to shipmates on the Kansas and others in the Service for hospitality and many acts of kindness. The enthusiastic interest shown by the author of this Landsman's Log in modern ships and the men who go down to the sea in them shows that the romance of the sea still exists; that it has not passed with the practical disappearance of sail propulsion for deep water ships, says Admiral Badger in his introduction. The massive battleship of the present day impresses with awe even the casual observer, but it is only when viewed from within that its enormous powers for offense and defense are realized. It was to a ship still of the first line, in the rapid changes of modern naval progress, that Mr. Neeser brought his powers of observation and description, and he presents an interesting and remarkably accurate description of the life and work on board a modern battleship.

The Macmillan Company have for sale in this country at the price of \$1.60 a publication of George Allen and Company, Ltd., London, compiled by Capt. F. W. O. Maycock, D.S.O., and entitled "An Outline of Marlborough's Campaigns." It is number 13 of the Allen special campaign series. Although John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, is ranked as the greatest general England has produced his campaigns have received less attention than they deserve, and the object of this volume is to give a concise outline of those in which he and the British army bore so distinguished a part, including the famous battles of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet. The volume is crown octavo, illustrated with nine maps and plans.

In "The Mischief Maker," which Little, Brown and Company publish, E. Phillips Oppenheim returns to the type of story that has achieved for him his greatest popularity—a blending of love, romance and diplomatic

intrigue. The publication of an indiscreet letter written by a bachelor member of the British Cabinet to the wife of an ambitious M.P. results in his resignation and exile in France, where he is thrown in with a shrewd and resourceful arbiter of German politics, who is striving to break down the entente cordiale existing between France and England. There follows a story of love and international politics, in which two strong men match wits. The story is illustrated by Hanson Booth.

John Fox, jr.'s new novel, "The Heart of the Hills," which is illustrated by F. C. Yohn and published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is a tale of the Kentucky mountaineers, like his earlier successes, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" and "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." In the present story the mountaineers are, by force of circumstance, thrown into contact with the people of the lowlands in a way that results in striking effects and moving situations. The book is a love story, a tale of fierce rivalry between strong, brave men, and is a sort of epic of the battle of a great-hearted, simple-minded people to hold their own against the pressure of a civilization they do not easily comprehend.

Another publication by the Scribners, in different vein, is Elmer Roberts's "Monarchical Socialism in Germany." Mr. Roberts, who for many years represented the Associated Press in Germany, expounds clearly and briefly in this volume Germany's solution of those questions of social and industrial justice which are now to the fore in this country. Among them are: Unemployment insurance, railroad regulation and rebates, good-will toward trusts, labor exchanges, the elimination of the unskilled, and a clear exposition of the difference between state socialism and the so-called "Red Socialism." There is also a very informing chapter showing the relation of the German Emperor to all of these reforms.

A "Gazetteer of the World and Parcel Post Map" is issued by the L. L. Poates Publishing Co., New York, a large map which folds into a small area within stiff covers. It shows map of the world on oval projection, 18 x 36 inches, in five colors, with steamship and cable lines, distances, index to important cities, populations and much other data. On the other side is a parcel post zone map, with regulations and a special rate finder for any zone.

The Britannica Year Book, 1913, published in America by the Encyclopaedia Britannica Company (New York) at the end of March, is a thin octavo volume of 1,290 India paper pages. Its purpose is to do for a single year (in the present instance, 1911-1912), what the eleventh edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica has done for all time prior to 1911. It provides a readable review of contemporary additions to history and knowledge which is at once interesting to read and valuable as supplying information often difficult of access and obtainable in no other single book. The arrangement of the Year Book is by classification of subjects, instead of alphabetical, while a comprehensive and detailed index makes every item of information accessible. There are articles covering every country, giving current history, physical and economic development, administration, statistics, etc.; and chapters covering all the sciences, art and literature, philosophy, education, religion, archaeology, engineering, law, industry, sports and games, etc., each written by an authority. There is an appendix dealing with international statistics. Among articles of timely interest are accounts of the Turco-Italian and Balkan Wars, by Major H. H. Wade, editor of the English official Army Review. The book will prove of great assistance to those who wish to keep abreast of the times.

A FRENCH CRITIC OF NAPOLEON.

It is not every day that one finds a French soldier ready to criticize Napoleon, hence one is attracted at once by the remarks in the preface to the "Précipites et Jugements de Napoleon," by Lieut. Col. Ernest Picard, of the French army. Here we find this statement: "In what concerns the campaigns of Caesar, Turenne and Frederick, the sincerity of Napoleon is beyond question, but the insufficient documents which he had at St. Helena caused him to commit involuntary errors. Hence the facts being inaccurately related, the observations which he made applied to events as the Emperor conceived them, not as they really were." The author takes, for example, the case of the Archduke John at the Battle of Hohenlinden. Napoleon wrote: "His dispositions were well thought out, but he committed faults of execution. His conception of the battle was good. He would have succeeded on Dec. 2 and he would have succeeded also on Dec. 3, but for these mistakes of execution." But Colonel Picard says that the "text of the instructions of the headquarters of the Austrians shows that the Archduke, intoxicated by the success of Amping on Dec. 1, did not expect a battle on the 3d. He was persuaded that the French army was in full retreat upon Munich, and that it had left only a rear guard upon the right bank of the Isar. His dispositions for the 3d, of which Napoleon spoke so highly, far from taking into account an encounter, foresaw only a simple march converging upon Anzing. His confidence in this was so marked that we find in his dispositions this paragraph: 'The march of the troops should not be slowed down because of the difficulty of having the artillery follow. If one column alone arrives without a single cannon, but in proper time, the result will certainly be attained.' It is therefore impossible to believe that Napoleon could have found such dispositions 'very well ordered,' if he had understood them. Certain of his observations on the operations of the Austrian army, because of this lack of information, lose much of their value. But if Napoleon was ill informed upon the preliminaries of the Hohenlinden, he, on the contrary, systematically distorted the facts about Marengo. He erased, modified, and corrected nearly all the paragraphs of the first editing drawn up by Berthier, and he further modified the second so well that one can justly say: 'This is a battle idealized that the Emperor thus bequeaths to posterity.' We see that so far as the works of St. Helena are concerned we should not accept without criticism the views therein set forth of the campaigns of the French Revolution and the empire any more than the commentaries of Napoleon which follow them. We do not wish to place in question the intrinsic value of the judgments of the master as applied to the facts as they were presented. What we wish to say is that often sometimes his judgments did not accord with the facts."

The author's statements that Napoleon deliberately distorted the facts as to Marengo excite the inquiry how many of his false judgments were due to insufficient in-

formation and how much to wilful distortion. The value of Colonel Picard's work is found in the classification of the views of Napoleon. In the course of the study of strategy, tactics, history and military organization, one often desires to ascertain the opinion of Napoleon on a certain subject. To search through an unclassified collection of Napoleonic sayings is a tedious task and the author seeks to place these sayings within easy reach by grouping them under headings. Colonel Picard is chief of the historical section of the French General Staff, and his wide experience in that position has indicated to him methods of making his work of great value to students. Each quotation from Napoleon he accompanies with a footnote showing where it can be found. By these references the student is enabled to understand the circumstances of time and place in which the observations of the Emperor were expressed. The book is divided into three great parts: Precepts, Wars and Men. Some of the subordinate headings are administrators, rationing in the field, artillery, cavalry, sieges, grand tactics, etc. The work is published by Berger-Levrault, Paris.

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES.

Under date of March 25, 1913, the Judge Advocate General of the Army rendered the opinion that, having in view the general purpose and intentment of the Federal legislation respecting the Militia, it must be held that Militia reservists, even though under state legislation they are subject to orders to attend annual encampments and maneuvers or are authorized to attend such encampments and maneuvers at the option of the individual concerned, do not constitute part of the active Militia within the meaning of the Federal legislation making provision for paying the Militia for participation in maneuvers and camps of instruction, and for these reasons are not entitled to active pay while on duty even when ordered to encampments and maneuvers.

In reply to an inquiry by the Adjutant General of a state General Mills says, it is idle to think that a state accepting Federal aid has performed its whole duty in maintaining with Federal funds a force of such a character as is adapted to local needs alone. On the contrary, there is an implied agreement that the wishes of the General Government in all matters pertaining to the expenditure of such funds will be fully considered, and even more—justice, good faith and equity would imply that the Federal desires should be absolutely decisive. It must be borne in mind that the Organized Militia occupies a dual relationship—it is available for state police purposes and in this capacity is subject to be called out by the Governor of the state; this force is also available for national defense and in this capacity may be called forth by the Federal authorities. As both state and Federal authorities thus have a claim upon the services of the Organized Militia, each contributes financially toward its maintenance at all times. It requires no stretch of the imagination to realize that the character of the force—strength, arm of the service, etc., desired to be maintained by one of the two interested governments, may differ from that desired by the other. A recognition of the basic principles which underlie the maintenance of the Organized Militia, together with the application of justice and fairness to both state and Federal governments should, however, cause no trouble in adjusting conflicting desires. The law allows the state to maintain any particular arm or arms it desires. But looking at the matter both from an ethical and legal point of view, it is apparent that Federal funds allotted to the state should be devoted to the good of the entire Guard maintained. Every arm in the state is beyond question entitled to participate in Federal allotments to the extent necessary to obtain equal efficiency with any other arm. If it costs twice as much or ten times as much to get similar efficiency in any particular arm as in any other one, then the expensive arm should receive twice or ten times as much of the Federal allotment as the less expensive one. And in so allotting money, the less expensive one should not consider that it has been dealt with unfairly, since as a matter of fact, the same result is desired in all arms, that is—equal efficiency.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT GEORGE WASHINGTON U.

The Admiral Powell scholarships in the George Washington University, Washington, D.C., of which Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U.S.N., retired, is president, provide free tuition for young men desirous of entering the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., or allied services. They are therefore available to anyone desirous of preparing for examination to enter the line of the Navy as ensign from warrant officers in accordance with the present law. A boatswain who is preparing for examination as ensign has received a scholarship this year. These scholarships were founded by the late Rear Admiral Levin M. Powell, U.S.N., who died in 1885, the income of the endowment being used for the "free education of such young men as may desire to take advantage of the endowment by way of their preparation for entrance into the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., or such as may fit them to become mates or masters in the merchant marine service of the United States," and of "such apprentices as, having filled their time in the great steam manufacturing establishments of the country, may apply for appointment from civil life in the Steam Engineer Department of the U.S. Navy."

The number of scholarships awarded each year is determined by the income from the endowment. Each scholarship entitles the beneficiary to free tuition for one year. Such special courses of study are offered to each student as will give him the instruction needed to accomplish the purpose for which he is awarded the scholarship. These scholarships are especially applicable to those who intend to come up for examination as warrant officers in the Engineer Department of the Navy, or to those who desire to fit themselves for responsible positions in the mercantile marine. The subjects to be taken by a student vary according to his preparation and according to the purpose for which he has been awarded the scholarship, but a year's work can be selected from the following topics: Navigation and nautical astronomy, 6 hours; algebra and geometry, 3; trigonometry, 1½; mechanical and machine drawing, 4; English, 3; French, 3; German, 3; Spanish, 3; international law, 1; commercial geography, 1; admiralty law, ½; boilers and power plants, 3; measurement of power, 2; electricity, 3; electrical engineering, 6.

The George Washington University is the successor of "the Columbian College in the District of Columbia," chartered by act of Congress in 1821, which in 1873

became "the Columbian University." Congress in 1904 authorized a change of name, and the board of trustees elected to take the name of "the George Washington University," which was approved by the Government officials. Under the original charter, and again since 1904, it is provided "That persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected trustees; nor shall any person, either as president, professor, tutor or pupil, be refused admittance into said college, or denied any of the privileges, immunities or advantages thereof for or on account of his sentiments in matters of religion." For some years previous to 1904 it was provided that two-thirds of the trustees and the president of the university should be of the Baptist denomination. The university has a faculty and teaching staff numbering over 180, and possesses a library of nearly forty-five thousand volumes. There are 1,270 students in all departments.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Built and equipped at a cost of some \$865,000, the British light cruiser *Terpsichore*, which hoisted the pennant twenty-one years ago, has been condemned as unfit for further service, and placed on the sale list.

Unofficial reports on the sinking of the German torpedoboot *S 178*, off Heligoland, when seventy lives were lost, as heretofore noted in these columns, show that owing to the heavy weather the torpedoboots were unable to maintain quite close formation. *S 178* was at the time about a hundred yards away from the flotilla. On *S 178* attempting to cross the bows of the big cruiser *Yorck*, in order to reach her anchorage, there was seen to be danger of a collision owing to the torpedoboot's maneuvering capacity being impaired by the stormy weather. The *Yorck* tried to avoid the impact by turning to starboard and reversing her engines, but it was of no avail. *S 178* was struck just forward of her after command turret, and at once heeled over and sank very quickly, probably owing to the turbine and boiler compartments being ripped open and filling rapidly. The magnitude of the disaster is attributed in particular to these two factors: the maneuvering capacity of the torpedoboot being considerably impaired by the rough sea, and to the crews, worn out by the maneuvers, being, excepting a few men, asleep below.

Advices received in Paris, March 22, from Timbuktu, the French military station in Africa, report that a few days before a column of native troops serving under the French flag and the French officers were attacked by Arabs in the Aderar region of the western Sahara. Lieutenant Martin and four white sergeants were killed in addition to fifty-three native troops. Thirty other natives were taken prisoners. A few of the native troops escaped, and upon arrival at Timbuktu reported the disaster.

Admiral Gozzo, who recently boxed the ears of Admiral Pasquale Cattolica, Italian Minister of Marine, because the latter retired him from the navy, was arraigned in court March 29 on the charge of fighting in the street. He was sentenced to serve three months in prison, and to pay a fine of \$50 for striking a Cabinet officer. He was released, however, under the "conditional law," and was bound over to appear again if called for.

Should the Reichstag authorize the proposed increase of the German army referred to in our issue of March 29, the land forces of Germany on a peace footing will comprise 33,800 officers, 119,000 non-commissioned officers, 661,176 privates, and 15,000 one-year volunteers. The rest of the \$70,000 will include medical, veterinary and pay officers, artificers, the Hospital Corps, and other non-combatants. A total of \$52,500,000 is assigned for the construction of new fortresses. Foreigners, domiciled in Germany, are to be subjected to the war contribution, on the same basis as German subjects. Dr. Otto Wiemer, leader of the Progressives in the Reichstag, expresses the opinion that the debate on the military measures will not be finished before the summer recess.

The new gun for the French horse artillery is to fire the same ammunition as the field gun, but with about a fourth of the powder removed from the cartridge, so that the ammunition can be used on emergency for either gun. No ammunition is carried in the limber, the weight behind the team being reduced to 2,700 pounds.

The question of the fortification of the island of Sylt has been much discussed of late in the German newspapers. General Schöot recently pointed out that this is practically the only island left in the North Sea which the British fleet could use as a naval base in the event of war. By fortifying Sylt British attacks on Heligoland, on the Schleswig coast, would be made impossible. Meanwhile the Prussian Ministry of Public Works is reported to be engaged on a scheme to connect Sylt with the mainland with a railway embankment twelve miles long at a cost of a million and quarter of dollars. The conversion of Emden into a naval port is also being discussed. The military garrison is to be largely increased.

AN OFFICER'S OPINION OF THE CANTEEN.

Washington, D.C., March 24, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish to subscribe to the opinions of recent contributors to your columns as to the inadvisability of re-establishing the saloon or canteen as a feature of the post exchange, and to emphasize the opinion that it is not in keeping with the present and growing movement in the professional uplift of the Army and the national movement toward minimizing the evil effects of alcohol. When so many good people (women, clergymen, Army officials and my fellow officers) have the opposite view I hesitate to express myself.

A number of the most urgent advocates of the re-establishment of the canteen do not belong to the Service, and so, not being in immediate contact with troops, are unable to form their opinion from personal observation. Also, in a number of the arguments presented there is a tendency to forget that the exchange itself is a live and thriving institution which actually does a great deal to better the enlisted man's condition and furnish him entertainment, recreation and those articles he desires and that are not supplied by the Government; an institution closely resembling a co-operative store and club without alcoholic drinks.

Almost all my Army service (now over twenty-five years) has been in immediate contact with troops, and during that time I have served as exchange officer, twice with the saloon and once without; as post commander, twice with the saloon and three times without; and at

many different posts and camps, and on numerous exchange councils overseeing exchange affairs. Large profits have been handed over to the companies under both systems, and, as an observer, I have seen exchanges run with and without the saloon with varying degrees of success and of care in observing the regulations.

In one post, with the saloon in the exchange, so much dissatisfaction grew from the latitude allowed the exchange officer in giving credit to the men that two companies withdrew from the exchange. With the canteen thus running about as wide open as one could desire, arrangements were in contemplation to establish a whiskey shack on the edge of the reservation, as I learned when a civilian came to collect money advanced to a soldier for that purpose in a partnership scheme.

To take a single post of this kind, or to take others where I saw saloon influences successfully combatted when there was no canteen in the post, may not be convincing; indeed, to say that canteen or no canteen, saloon or no saloon, determines desertion, courts-martial, sickness or any other ill or good, is misleading. There is an effect, of course, dependent upon circumstances and how they are met, and the meeting is dependent largely on post and company commanders.

As a product of my own observation and experience, my present professional view (as I endeavor to separate it from my private or personal view) is that we are well rid of the canteen and that it would be poor business to bring it back to occupy the time and attention of officers and men, who might be better employed in doing their part toward the professional advancement of our Army.

As I am voting against the re-establishment of the canteen for the avowed purpose of putting dives out of business, it seems I ought to offer a substitute to counteract the dive evil.

Here, then, is the suggestion:

Let post commanders establish friendly relations with mayors, city councils, sheriffs and state legislatures in their vicinity, and lay before them the value of preserving decent conditions in the surroundings of their garrisons for the mutual good of the communities and the garrisons; and the result will be like that at the San Antonio maneuver camp when the saloons were put out of business, and at Fort Ethan Allen where the authorities are now engaged in cleaning up such riffraff. On proper presentation I believe the civil authorities will establish a no-saloon, no-dive zone about garrisons, just as is done ordinarily about schools.

I have seen the Army pass the post trader's saloon and the canteen saloon; now let us try to pass shack and dive at the gate and leave them all behind.

CHARLES GERHARDT, Major, 10th Inf.

A CORPS OF PAY CLERKS PROPOSED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is a matter of common knowledge that the present shortage of pay officers is causing the Navy Department no little concern and embarrassment. As a relief for this condition, I suggest the following: That the Secretary of the Navy recommend to Congress the establishment of a permanent corps of pay clerks, with the same pay, allowances and promotion as other warrant officers. This would make immediately available a corps of trained, seasoned and dependable men for assignment to duty as pay officers of many of the small ships, to which regularly commissioned pay officers are now detailed, thus making these latter officers immediately available for the more important duties consistent with their rank. These "chief clerks" could be designated "special disbursing agents" by the Secretary, and upon filing the necessary bond, would be eligible to perform a pay officer's duties on this class of ships. Chief boatswains and chief gunners now have independent, small commands, and chief machinists are the engineer officers of many of the small ships. Why not chief clerks as pay officers of small ships? It would not follow that a chief clerk could not be assigned to duty as a pay officer's clerk. The present objection to the establishment of a permanent corps of pay clerks is that it would take away the appointive power of the pay officers. Under this scheme, let's see how that works out. Paymaster Brown is ordered to duty which does not entitle him to a clerk; the clerk he has had is ordered to a small ship as pay officer. In due time Paymaster Jones relieves Brown, while he goes to duty where he is entitled to a clerk. He requests the assignment of his old clerk to duty with him, and the clerk of Paymaster Jones relieves Brown's clerk as the pay officer of the small ship. Simple! Besides providing tardy, well earned legislation for the pay clerk, this scheme would be of immediate benefit to the Service as pointed out above. The question of "a clerk for a clerk" would not come up for the reason that "small ships" as spoken of herein would not be entitled to one by reason of small complement. I must obviously be,

A PAY CLERK.

THE SABER NOT FOR FIELD ARTILLERY?

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 3, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The contemplated adoption of a new saber for the Cavalry service brings to my mind the following question which I hope may be answered through the columns of the JOURNAL by some of its readers: What use is any saber to an officer of Field Artillery?

When in action the saber remains on the saddle, the horse being with the limbers in some protected spot away from the guns. In the event of a battery unlimbered being charged by the new automatic pistol used in connection with the carriages as shields from quite a protection, and when the pistol ammunition runs out there is always an axe, a hammer or several nice, hard spanner wrenches very convenient, and in a hand-to-hand encounter I'll warrant there isn't an officer in the Field Artillery but would rather take his chances with one of these weapons than with a saber, the scabbard of which would be dangling around his legs and interfering with his movements. At drill the saber is of no use because the arm signals are much more easily made and understood.

Some may claim that the saber for garrison duty is an officer's badge of authority. Perhaps so, but wouldn't a pistol be even better if such a badge is necessary. It surely would be on officer of the day duty. The only good use I've ever seen a saber put to by an officer of Field Artillery is to remove the top of a soda (?) bottle after a hot, dusty march. (And a pistol may be used for even that, I am told.)

But seriously, if any of your readers can show many "Doubting Thomases" any advantage of any saber to an officer of Field Artillery we would be obliged.

SIXTH HORSE,

THE MEXICAN BORDER SITUATION.

Again the Mexican revolutionists and federals are shedding the blood of innocent Americans on American soil. The lives and property of the citizens of Naco, Ariz., have been in constant jeopardy for nearly a week, due to engagements between the Constitutionalists and Federals in Naco, Mexico. The two towns are separated by a street only about fifty yards wide. On April 8, in an attack of about 1,500 Constitutionalists in Naco so many bullets fell into the American town that few houses escaped. Although the camp of the 9th Cavalry was about two miles from the attacking line of the Constitutionalists, fully 500 yards from the border and every precaution was taken for safety, many bullets fell into the camp, wounding three men and three animals. While the shooting into American territory does not appear to be malicious it cannot be regarded as accidental, the commander of the Constitutionalists having been notified both in writing and by messenger of this, and warned that this firing on American territory must cease and that future firing would be resented by force. The usual assurance was given by the Mexican commander that he would comply with the polite request of the American commander, but the Mexican commanders continue to operate without the least regard to the demands of the American commanders or Government. Attacks are occurring night and day which tax to the utmost the resources of the officers on duty at the border. Conditions are described by those who have witnessed the scenes occurring at Naco as intolerable. Instead of issuing orders to the commanding officers of the American forces to drive the Mexican belligerents off of American soil, Colonel Guilfoyle is directed to keep his command under cover and assist the civil authorities in keeping out of the way of the Mexicans. It will be interesting to note how far the Mexican forces will be allowed to invade the United States. To all intents and purposes they are now fighting on American soil, and American soldiers and civilians have been ordered to keep out of the way. General Bliss on April 10 reported this firing to the War Department and that the troops did not exchange shots with the Mexicans, but it is believed now there is a strong possibility of such an engagement. Much damage had been done by the bullets from the Mexicans and hardly a house in the vicinity of Naco had escaped. General Bliss believes that the firing was due to wanton carelessness on the part of the warring Mexicans. He did not know whether the rebels or federals were at fault.

Four negro troopers of the 9th U.S. Cavalry border patrol and an Army teamster were wounded in Naco, Ariz., on April 7, as a result of a battle between Mexican rebels and Federals across the river, near Naco, Sonora. United States troops the following day placed Naco, Ariz., under martial law, closing every public building and policing the streets. These measures were taken for the safety of the population following the receipt of word that a concentrated attack by the rebels was to be made on the Naco across the Rio Grande. The officers of the Army Medical Corps, assisted by local physicians, established a temporary hospital for the care of the wounded stragglers. Two negroes said to be deserters from the 9th U.S. Cavalry were reported in press dispatches to have operated two of the field guns of General Ojeda, commanding the Federal forces, which 300 strong advanced to meet the two thousand rebels in their march upon Naco. General Ojeda was forced to retire into the town. Pvt. D. Cooley, of Co. D, 5th U.S. Inf., was stabbed to death and Privts. Charles Henry, of Co. G, 28th U.S. Inf., and Jesse McDaniels, of Co. C, 19th U.S. Inf., received knife cuts from which it is expected they will recover during an hour's battle in the streets of Galveston, Texas, on April 8 between United States soldiers and a crowd of Mexicans and negroes. It required both the police reserves and the provost guard to restore order.

It is reported in Washington that Glenn H. Curtiss has renewed his offer to the Army Signal Corps to instruct without charge to the Government as many men as may be assigned for aviation duty either at the military aviation camp, North Island, Cal., or at his private aviation grounds at Hammondsport, on Lake Keuka, N.Y. Mr. Curtiss believes that more aviators are needed, as instead of one man to a machine at least three or four aviators and trained observers will be required for each machine, judging by experience in the Balkan war and during the military maneuvers in England and France. Reasons for this need of more men per machine were given in England recently by Major F. H. Sykes, Commandant Military Wing, R.F.C., in a report read at the Royal United Service Institution. After reviewing the general effect of aviation on strategy and tactics he said: "The results of reconnaissance work to date demonstrate that each side must attempt not only to gain information, but also to frustrate similar hostile effort. Certain air craft will be employed purely for scouting purposes, others in fighting off the opposing aeroplanes and airships. The side which loses command of the air will labor under all the disadvantages of defensive action. There is no doubt that the work of piloting and observing entails heavy strain. Battling for even twenty minutes with a heavy machine through a difficult wind is an exhausting task. Under present conditions, even in fair weather, pilots and observers can only be employed for about three hours during the day. On completing his task a pilot must, if possible, be given complete rest. If there are unfavorable circumstances the above estimate will probably have to be reduced. A reserve of pilots, and possibly of observers, is therefore necessary. Much careful training and practice will be required; not only is considerable experience in the air necessary, but also a large and sound knowledge of military matters. The observer must know instinctively which facts are of importance and which are useless. The untrained officer is no use. In my opinion the best staff officers, and as many of them as possible, should be trained and kept in practice for this purpose."

Sir Percy Scott, of the British navy, recently promoted admiral, has announced his intention of retiring at once. He could remain on the active list till next February, but prefers to retire now in order that promotion may be hastened for the younger men. Sir Percy is known in all the navies of the world as the officer who revolutionized British gunnery practice in the last

decade of the last century. Promoted to captain in 1893, he was, in 1894, appointed a member of the ordnance committee, and subsequently he was given the command of the cruiser Scylla, which he took to the Mediterranean station, and the first thing he did in that vessel, characteristically enough, was to establish a world's gunnery record, with an average of eighty per cent. of hits. Thanks to him the whole training routine and scheme of gunnery tests for the navy have been completely reorganized, and at the present day the reputation of the British fleet for "quick hitting" is higher than ever it was. In 1899 Captain Scott came very prominently before the navy and the public as a gunnery enthusiast owing to the remarkable shooting of the Scylla. Prior to that time very little attention had been given to shooting, target practice being got over, in a great number of cases, in a somewhat perfunctory manner, the practice ammunition being thrown overboard. But Captain Scott was impressed with the fact that good shooting was necessary for the defense of the empire, and having the courage of his opinions, he, in the following year, when in command of the Terrible, on the China station, again startled the navy with the shooting of his ship. A year later he even eclipsed his previous score. Sir Percy Scott fought an uphill fight against tremendous odds and won, and in winning he has practically doubled the fighting efficiency of the British navy. A peculiar coincidence in connection with his war services is that in no less than three out of his four campaigns he came to the assistance of the army, and in each instance the work was concerned with artillery.

Important experiments with new equipment for Field Artillery are being made at Fort Sill. The Fountana Mast, which is an observation ladder, has been brought down from Fort Riley and is being given a very thorough test. Unofficial reports from the War Department indicate that the invention has some weaknesses, but the experiment will doubtless lead to the adoption of an observation tower of some character. The Fountana Mast is carried on an extra wagon attached to a battery. It has a steel telescopic tube on top of which is a shield of sufficient strength to resist small arms and shrapnel bullets. Behind the shield the commander of the battery at an altitude of from forty-five to sixty feet can observe the enemy and direct the fire of his guns. The Deport gun is also being given a very thorough test under the observation of the officers at the school. It has an automatic opening and closing breech lock, a differential recoil system and independent line sight and a split trail. All of these improvements in the field gun of the Army are being investigated in the Ordnance Department while they are being tried out at Fort Sill. The split trail described in a recent ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL increases the range of the gun, and in conjunction with the differential recoil makes it possible to fire a gun with the higher elevation. These two features of the gun make it unnecessary to build a special type of gun for protection against aeroplanes.

The Federal Council of Churches has taken action to secure, if possible, a larger number of chaplains in the Army and Navy Departments of the National Government. The council appeals to President Wilson and the Congress to increase the number of chaplains. The council professes to think there ought to be a chaplain for each battleship and cruiser, each schoolship, navy yard and occupied Army post, and that such chaplains ought not to be farmed out to religious bodies in proportionate numbers, but that clerics of known fitness should be named, able to discover a point of contact with enlisted men, and to help their moral and spiritual lives. The council recently sent a letter to President Wilson telling him that Christian sentiment is strongly at his back. A reply has been received expressing appreciation. The council feels additional reason, therefore, to hope for early action in regard to chaplains. Especially does it urge such chaplains as will be most acceptable to enlisted men.

In the Bulletin of the Efficiency Society, there recently appeared this note from Major Charles Delano Hine, formerly of the U.S. Army, vice-president and general manager, Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico, and known throughout the railroad world as one of the greatest railway organizers: "I regret extremely that remote location precludes attending the coming New York dinner and the Boston conference. A feature that I wish especially to cover is the misconception that exists as to the term 'military organization.' Notwithstanding the somewhat loose statements of Mr. Towne and others, true military organization is highly functionalized. The military were the first to develop staff activities. I feel somewhat about this perversion of a comprehensive term as I do about the misuse of the word 'cadet.' As the result of a campaign inaugurated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, most of the New York papers have discontinued the use of this word in connection with vice recruiting."

If Democratic policy as to our Military Establishment is to become worthy of respect, it must, in the opinion of the Chicago Tribune, "get rid of several fallacies. The long term enlistment idea is one of the worst of these. It is undemocratic, expensive, wasteful and incompatible with our policy of a small Regular Army. The law passed last year provides for four years' service with the colors, with certain alternatives for shortening this period. It should be amended at the regular session. It has been subjected to sound, practical analysis and criticism, such as that of Major Reichmann's in the March-April Infantry Journal, and it now remains to be seen whether pride of opinion will retard the needed changes. We need a reserve as soon as we can get it. If long term enlistments are maintained, the process of creating one will drag, while our preparedness continues gravely defective in this respect."

A machine that may be used advantageously for the transport of troops in the desert tracts of Africa has just been invented by a French corporal in the French army. The machine is a cross between an automobile and an aeroplane, and has been called the "sleigh of the desert." It is mounted on broad-tired pneumatic wheels, but driven by an aeroplane propeller. It is so light and

its bearing surface is so great that it will ride over the sands without sinking, leaping over light depressions and climbing the steepest sand dunes. There is a decided advantage in using an air propeller, for then the drive of the machine is independent of its traction. In the loose sand of the desert it would be rather difficult to propel a machine after the manner of an automobile. It recently carried General Bailloud, of the French army, over a distance of about 120 miles. The peculiar vehicle is named "La Sauterelle," or the grasshopper, because of its peculiar hopping flight over the irregularities of the desert.

When a telegram first came from Texas announcing that a gun had been stolen at Hachita, N.M., a party of Cavalry officers who happened to be at the Army and Navy Club in Washington organized a "conspiracy" against Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, Field Art., of the General Staff. Beginning at half-past eight, it was arranged to call up Colonel Greble by phone every thirty minutes and ask him how it happened that the Field Artillery had lost a gun. Toward midnight these inquiries elicited some very warm replies from the Colonel, and it is thought that he did not fall off into slumber until an early morning hour. But the next day the report showed that it was the Cavalry that lost a machine gun, and since that time the enthusiastic Field Artillerymen have been making life a burden for officers of the mounted service who are under the suspicion of being in the "conspiracy."

The transport Dix arrived at Seattle, Wash., April 8. The Army transport Logan sailed from San Francisco at noon, April 5, with Majors DeWitt, Thornburgh, Med. Corps, Miller, Q.M. Corps, Harrison, 4th Cav., Hagood, Coast Art.; Captains Smith, Hanson, Med. Corps, Powers, Q.M. Corps, Tuper, 1st, Chamberlin, 2d Inf., Spears, P.S.; Lieutenants Weed, Gibbon, Chilton, Holland, Kefauver, Med. Corps, Lincoln, M.R.C., Magruder, Proctor, 2d Field Art., Dyer, Coast Art., Mathews, 2d, Gilmore, 13th, Higgins, 25th Inf., Townsend, Castles, Kiser, Da Costa, P.S.; Acting Dental Surgeon Sanderson. Hawaiian recruits: 1st Field Artillery, 62; Infantry, 1st 95, 25th 17; casuals, Quartermaster Corps 1, Hospital Corps 2, line 10. Philippine recruits: Engineers, 1; assigned, Cavalry 2, Field Artillery (Light), 1, Coast Artillery 20, Infantry, white 6, colored 11; casuals, Quartermaster Corps 2, Hospital Corps 2, line 5.

Thomas B. Stallings has been appointed clerk of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, of which Senator Johnston is chairman. Previous to going with Senator Johnston Mr. Stallings was chief clerk of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department. He has always taken interest in Army and Navy affairs, and has many friends in both Services who will be pleased to hear of his appointment. E. O. Leech, who has been continued in the position of assistant clerk of the committee, occupied this position under Senator Warren, as well as Senator du Pont, and his reappointment is a deserved recognition of the excellent service that he has rendered the committee. Few civilians have a more thorough knowledge of military affairs than Mr. Leech.

In reply to a question raised by Paymr. Henry A. Wise, U.S.N., the Comptroller says: "I advise you that apprentice seamen are entitled to travel allowances on discharge on account of expiration of enlistment, the same as other enlisted men." In the case of Harold Francis Miner, apprentice seaman, it is decided that his enlistment to serve from Oct. 9, 1912, until after the completion of mobilization at New York was not a first enlistment entitling him to an outfit of clothing, so that his regular enlistment, Dec. 6, 1912, for four years, was his first enlistment within the meaning of the law, and entitled him to the clothing allowance.

Second Lieut. Frank Bloom, 4th U.S. Field Art., who was tried by G.C.M. a few weeks ago for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, was found guilty of the first charge, but not guilty of the second. The finding of not guilty in the latter charge is disapproved by Colonel Hoyt, the reviewing officer, who makes some forceful comment in reviewing the proceedings, which will be found in the order which appears under our Army head in this issue.

Secretary of War Garrison announced on April 11 that the selection of the vessel which shall be the first to pass through the Panama Canal will be left entirely to Col. George W. Goethals, in charge of the canal construction. There is no official knowledge in Washington of any offer made to let the Fram, the exploring vessel of Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, be the first ship to pass through the canal.

A former officer of the Army asks: "Why were the brigades of Infantry (in new organization plan) numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, omitting 3?" The number 3 is skipped in the number of brigades of Infantry because there are not three brigades in the Eastern Department. It is expected, soon or later, that another brigade will be located in the Eastern Department and it will be numbered "3."

In the report of the division rifle competition of the Marine Corps at Guantanamo, Cuba, printed last week on page 693, the name of Edward Clark, who won the second place, was omitted. This was due to a mistake in transmitting the account of the match by wireless. Turner L. Meek, who was also one of the first ten, was omitted from the list.

Germany does not take kindly to the proposal of Winston Churchill that she join England in putting a stop to the further increase of armaments. The proposal has been received in Germany with a storm of indignation not promotive of a kindly disposition toward England.

The official Army Register for 1913 has been issued by the War Department. It is a volume of 664 pages while the Register for 1912 had 646.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. William T. Wood, Inf., U.S.A., who was retired on April 3, 1913, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Illinois June 19, 1854. After graduating from West Point in the class of 1877 he was promoted to the Army as an additional second lieutenant, 4th Infantry, and was promoted second lieutenant, 18th Infantry, June 30, 1877. He remained with the latter command until made major, 30th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901, and was transferred to the 20th Infantry Sept. 20 of the same year. He was detailed Inspector General Nov. 28, 1903; was promoted lieutenant colonel of Infantry Feb. 3, 1906, and a month later was again detailed as an Inspector General. After graduation he served in garrisons at Atlanta, Ga., to April, 1879, when he was ordered to frontier duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. He subsequently, among other duties, served on the frontier at Fort Riley, Kas., and at other posts in Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas. He served with the expedition to the Philippines in 1898, being on duty as chief ordnance officer, Department of the Pacific. He was later collector of customs and assistant U.S. treasurer at Cebu, and at Manila as treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago and of the Island of Guam. He was at Governors Island, N.Y., and when promoted colonel in 1910 he was assigned to the 19th Infantry. He was placed on the unassigned list July 14, 1911. Colonel Wood passed through the grade of lieutenant colonel without being assigned to a regiment. He was detailed to the Inspector General's Department after reaching the grade of lieutenant colonel. His last post of duty was at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Rear Admiral William Nelson Little, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral to date from March 26, 1913, was born in Newburgh, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1852. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Georgia in 1872, graduated in 1875, commissioned an assistant engineer in 1877, passed assistant engineer in 1885, chief engineer in 1896, lieutenant commander in 1899, commander in 1904, and captain in 1908. Rear Admiral Little has performed sea and shore duty as follows: Swatara, N.A. Station (including about two weeks' duty on board the monitor Catskill), 1875-8; navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., 1878-80; Monocacy, Asiatic Station, 1880-3; navy yard, New York, 1884; coast survey steamer Gedney, 1884-5, in home waters; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, as professor of steam engineering and machine design, 1885-6; Galena, N.A. Station, 1886-9; U.S. Naval Academy as instructor, 1889-90; navy yard, New York, 1890-2; Philadelphia, N.A. and Asiatic Stations, 1892-5; navy yard, Norfolk, Va., 1896-8. He made application for sea service and was made chief engineer of the base at Key West, Fla., immediately on the declaration of war with Spain in 1898, which post he held until after the surrender of the Spanish fleet, where he served aboard the Iris with the special squadron sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey at Manila in October, 1898. He was on the Charleston in the operations against the insurgents; shipwrecked in that vessel on an uncharted reef off the Island of Camiguin, north of Luzon, October, 1899; was in two engagements with batteries manned by insurgents with artillery captured from the Spaniards at Olongapo and Cebu; performed the general duties of the line for several months aboard the Baltimore and New Orleans against the Filipino insurgents, and was in the Boxer uprising in China waters. He served in the Newark, May to August, 1901, returning to the United States, navy yard, New York, for inspection duty, 1901-3. He was attached to the Minneapolis (fleet engineer), 1903-4; was inspector of machinery, Bayonne, N.J., Morris Heights, N.Y., and inspector of engineering material at Hartford, Conn., 1904-6; inspector of engineering material, Middle West District, 1907-8; inspector of machinery for vessels building for the Navy at Bath, Me., 1908-10, and he is at present inspector of machinery, inspector of ordnance and of navigational material and senior inspector for vessels building at the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass. The following vessels are under construction at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company: K-2, K-1, K-5, K-6, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, M-1, submarines; the Fulton, submarine tender; the Duncan, torpedoboard destroyer; the Cushing, torpedoboard destroyer; the Nevada, first class battleship. Also a large part of the machinery for submarines for vessels which are being built on the Pacific coast.

Lieut. Clarence S. Vanderbeck, U.S.N., who was retired March 29, 1913, for disability incident to the Service, was born in New York Sept. 3, 1873, and entered the Navy as an enlisted man. He was appointed an ensign in 1904 while holding the rank of gunner. He reached the grade of lieutenant in 1907, and has been on sick leave and waiting orders for some time at Guernseyville, Cal.

First Lieut. Leighton Powell, 13th U.S. Inf., was retired from active service April 8, 1913, on account of disability incident to the Service. He was born in North Dakota Sept. 10, 1875, and is a son of the late Col. James W. Powell, 17th U.S. Inf. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 6th U.S. Infantry, from civil life, in 1901, and was promoted a first lieutenant in the 13th Infantry in 1907.

Second Lieut. Samuel L. Stribling, 22d Inf., was retired from April 8, 1913, for disability incident to the Service. He is a native of South Carolina, and served as a private, corporal and sergeant in the 20th U.S. Infantry from February, 1906, until November, 1909, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 22d Infantry.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL LA GARDE.

Col. Louis A. La Garde, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who will be retired for age on April 15, 1913, is an officer whose service, both in peace and war, has been notable for its marked ability and devotion to duty, to which a number of superiors at different times have officially attested. Among the complimentary reports, letters, etc., from officers of the Army and others were the following: Complimented by General MacKenzie for gallantry under fire, Powder River Expedition, Sioux War, 1876; commended by Gens. W. R. Shafter and S. B. M. Young, J. H. Patterson and W. S. Worth, Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General, U.S.A., Chief Surgeon, all armies in the field, Spanish-American War, for arduous work at Siboney, Cuba, and recommended for promotion, also by Col. N. Senn, U.S.V., chief of the operating staff and professor of surgery, Rush Medical College, Chicago; Col. A. L. Mills, Major E. J. McClernand, A.G., 5th Army Corps; Prof. V. G. Vaughan and C. B. Nancrede, University of Michigan, late U.S.V., for special services rendered at Siboney, Cuba, while in command of base hospital, before and

during the time of evacuation; complimentary letters from Gens. E. S. Otis and H. C. Merriam.

Colonel La Garde was born in Louisiana April 15, 1849, and attended the Louisiana Military Academy, 1866-1868. He was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College 1872, and was an interne at Roosevelt Hospital, New York, 1872-74. A synopsis of his military service follows: Appointed contract surgeon, U.S.A., 1874; mentioned for gallantry in battle by General MacKenzie, Sioux War, 1876; appointed to Army as first lieutenant, Medical Corps, from Kentucky; served on frontier duty twenty years; detailed by War Department to test the new rifle for the Army, 1892-3; on War Department Board and in charge exhibit Medical Department, U.S.A., World's Fair, Chicago, 1892-3; member Association Military Surgeons, U.S., 1893; installed laboratory for Health Department, Denver, Colo., 1894-5; professor of hygiene, University of Denver, 1894-5; on duty at Boston, 1895-6, lectured at Harvard by invitation, was permitted to operate seventeen times for hernia by teachers in school; promoted major Nov. 13, 1896; served in Spanish-American War, Siboney, Cuba, in command of Divisional Reserve Hospital, 5th Army Corps, 1898; conducted evacuation of sick and wounded to Northern hospitals until stricken with yellow fever; professor of military surgery, University of New York, since 1899 to date; delegate from the Army to Thirteenth International Congress of Medicine and Surgery and the Congress of Hygiene and Demography, Paris, 1900; lecturer on result of gunshot wounds and ophthalmology, Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., 1901-2; member American Medical Association, 1902; Mutter lecturer, College Physicians, Philadelphia, an honor never before conferred on an Army surgeon; elected fellow American Surgical Association 1901 (this honor was never conferred on an Army surgeon before nor since); attending surgeon, U.S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., 1898-1903; president of board to determine the stopping power of bullets for pistols and revolvers with a view of changing the service weapon to a more effective arm, 1903-1904; duty on the Isthmus of Panama as Superintendent of Ancon Hospital, 1904-1905; chief surgeon, Department of the Visayas, Philippines Division, 1905-1908; chief surgeon, Department of the Colorado, since April 6, 1908; attending surgeon, headquarters Department of the Colorado, since July 15, 1908; member of first board of review for the Medical Corps; lecturer on military surgery, Denver and Gross University, Denver, Colo., 1908-1909; commandant, U.S. Army Medical School, 1909-12.

Colonel La Garde left Fort Robinson, Neb., in April, 1898, with the 9th Cavalry, for Port Tampa, Fla., and a few days after arrival he was ordered to establish a field hospital at Port Tampa, which was subsequently known as the Reserve Divisional Hospital of the 5th Army Corps. The base hospital at Siboney, organized by him and under his charge from June 28 to Aug. 5, sheltered all the wounded from the line at the battle of Santiago. He was charged with the selection of all the wounded for transportation North. After the wounded had been disposed of yellow fever broke out, when it became necessary to establish a detention station and yellow fever hospital. Colonel La Garde continued in charge until Aug. 5, when he was taken ill with yellow fever. He was ordered to Canal Zone as Superintendent of Ancon Hospital, 1903-04. He equipped this hospital with modern appliances and organized it with a personnel of about twelve doctors, forty-two female nurses and 110 orderlies. Colonel La Garde had an operating room with three tables and did the greater part of the surgery himself with the assistance of Dr. A. B. Herrick, who was trained by him at the Soldiers' Home Hospital. The Pulajan insurrection took place in the Island of Leyte shortly after Colonel La Garde took charge. At one time there were forty-two stations in the field and nearly as many surgeons to provide for and to properly guide in the performance of their duties. In addition to his duties as chief surgeon at headquarters, he commanded the base hospital and did all the surgery in the latter. He was employed as consulting surgeon in the railroad hospital, and also the mission hospital, in both of which he did most of the surgery.

The following is a list of contributions to medical literature by Colonel La Garde: "A Case of Esophagotomy," 1884; "Septic Bullets and Septic Powders," 1892-93-95; "Effects of Reduced Caliber Projectiles," 1893; "Powder and Burns," etc., 1895; "Experiences with an Emergency Ration," 1896; "Gunshot Wounds of Various Regions by Reduced Caliber Weapons," 1899-1900-01-02; articles on gangrene and gunshot wounds for second edition of Reference Handbook Medical Sciences, 1902; Mutter lecture, 1902, "Poisoned Wounds by Implements of Warfare," and a book now in press to be used as a text-book in Army Medical School on gunshot injuries.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Announcement was made at Wheeling, W.Va., April 8, of the engagement of Miss Genevieve Welty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Welty, to Cadet Leland S. Devore, First Class, U.S.M.A., captain of the West Point football eleven in 1912. Cadet Devore will be graduated in June, and the wedding will take place a few days later.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Martha Gomer, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Lieut. Robert L. Gray, U.S. Coast Art., at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York city, April 15. A reception will follow at the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn.

Wide social interest was manifest in Asheville, N.C., at the wedding in that city April 4, 1913, of Miss Emma Gudger and Lieut. Robert Lawrence Eichelberger, 10th U.S. Inf., which occurred at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Ada Gudger Cocke, on Socco street, at six o'clock. Dr. Charles W. Byrd performed the ceremony, which was impressive, and the double ring service was used. The parlor where the marriage took place had an altar with candles and a prie dieu, and behind this beautiful palms, ferns and Easter lilies. The dining room was decorated in pink and white sweet peas and asparagus fern. Just before the ceremony Mrs. James Stikeleather sang "Oh, Perfect Love," and this was followed by the "Lohengrin" wedding march. The groom entered with his best man, Mr. William J. Fitzmaurice. The bride was preceded by Miss Mary Stikeleather, her maid of honor and only attendant. Miss Gudger entered on the arm of her brother, Mr. Francis Asbury Gudger, of New York city. The bride's gown was of brocade crepe de Chine en traine, draped in princess lace, an artistic creation which showed grace in every line. With it was worn a tulle veil arranged cap fashion with clusters of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. Fol-

lowing the ceremony a reception was held. Great merriment was occasioned by the cutting of the wedding cake, the bride using the saber of her husband. Miss Hannah Jones was fortunate enough to catch the bride's bouquet as she threw it from the stairway. Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger left on the Carolina Special for Ohio, to spend several weeks visiting relatives before leaving for Panama, where the Lieutenant is stationed. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah Gudger, the former being Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Canal Zone, where duties prevented his presence at the wedding. The bride is known as a young woman of unusual charm and culture, having had the advantages of travel and education in Berlin and Paris.

Miss Dorothy Garrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenfell Blake Garrison, of New York city, will be married to Ensign Walter Vincent Combs, U.S.N., at half past three Saturday afternoon, April 26, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The reception will take place at the home of the bride's uncle, Col. Robert M. Thompson, No. 3 East Sixty-ninth street. Miss Garrison has chosen as her principal attendant Miss Stella Beebler, of Annapolis, Md. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Estelle Coffin, Helen Baylis, Mignon Toby, Marion Furstman and Mrs. Richard B. T. Kiliam, of New York, and Miss Laura Andrews, of Bethel, Conn. Lieut. William M. McIlvain will be best man. Ensign Howard A. Flanigan, U.S.N., Charles M. Cooke, jr., Lyal Davidson, William A. Richardson, Robert D. Brown, Bolivar V. Meade and Mr. C. Edgar Burton will be the ushers.

Lieut. William Peace Gaddis, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Berryhill were married at Christ Episcopal Church in Coronado, Cal., Monday evening, March 24, 1913. Rev. Charles Spalding, the rector, officiating. About one hundred guests were in attendance. Mrs. James G. Berryhill, jr., was matron of honor, and Ensign Coburn S. Marston, U.S.N., retired, was best man.

The engagement of Ensign Harry W. Hill, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Maryland, to Miss Margaret Hall, of Annapolis, Md., was announced at a dinner given on board the U.S.S. Maryland at San Diego, Cal., March 30, when the guests included Ensign and Mrs. Merritt Hodson, Ensign and Mrs. Norman L. Kirk and Ensigns Hill, Thomas L. Gatch, Daniel J. Callaghan, William E. Baughman, John P. Bowden, James A. Crutchfield, Harold W. Scofield and Frederick C. Sherman. The dinner was followed by a theater party at the Spreckels Theater.

Mrs. Fred D. Wheeler announces the marriage of her daughter, Mabel Estelle, to Capt. Edward Seymour Walton, U.S.A., on Monday, April 7, 1913, at San Francisco, Cal. At home after May 1 at 2800 Van Ness avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. MacDonald, of Grand Rapids, Mich., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Clara Elaine, to Lieut. Floyd C. Hecox, 7th U.S. Inf., on March 28, 1913. The bride is one of the graduates of the school at Oberlin, and has long been a favorite among the younger set. Lieutenant Hecox, recently appointed from civil life, comes from a family of long and interesting Civil War record. After a motor trip through Pennsylvania and Virginia Lieutenant Hecox will join his regiment at Galveston, Texas.

Miss Alice Jefferson East, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson East, was married at the home of her parents in Norfolk, Va., April 1, 1913, to Lieut. John H. Cornell, U.S.R.C.S. Mrs. George William Land, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and Lieut. M. Trol, U.S.R.C.S., was best man.

Lieut. Edward Shippen Willing, U.S.M.C., grandson of the late Dr. Edward Shippen, U.S.N., was married April 9, 1913, to Miss Edith Rawle, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Rawle, of Castlefinn, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Lieutenant Willing is stationed at the Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.

The date has been set for the marriage of Miss Aly Meyer, daughter of the former Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. George von L. Meyer, and Lieut. Raymond C. P. Rodgers, U.S.N., which will take place at St. John's Church, in Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C., on Saturday, April 26, and will be followed by a large reception at the Meyer residence on Scott Circle. Miss Julia Meyer will be maid of honor for her sister and the bridesmaids will be Miss Helen Taft, Miss Ruth Appleton, of New York, Miss Martha McCook, of New York, Miss Christine Hunnerwell, of Boston, and Miss Katharine Jennings and Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., both of Washington. Mr. Donald Rodgers will be best man and the ushers will be Mr. George von L. Meyer, jr., Mr. Alexander Rodgers, Lieut. David Bagley, U.S.N., Mr. Clarence Hay, Mr. Sloane Danenhay and Major James A. Logan, U.S.A.

LIEUT. R. CHANDLER KILLED IN AVIATION.

Lieut. Rex Chandler, Coast Art. Corps, was killed, and Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, C.A.C., was badly hurt in the fall of a hydroaeroplane into the sea shortly before noon on April 8 near Fort Rosecrans, Cal. Boats put out from the fort immediately and both men were hurried to the post hospital. Every effort to revive Lieutenant Chandler failed. Lieutenant Brereton with Lieutenant Chandler as his passenger started from the Army Aviation School on North Island, San Diego Harbor, at ten o'clock in the morning. Some time afterward the watchers on shore saw the plane plunge almost straight down into the water from a height of about a hundred feet. The two aviators had been assigned by the War Department to work at the Aviation School. Lieutenant Chandler's record is noted in another column.

A report of the accident from the commanding officer at San Diego on April 9 states that Lieutenant Chandler was drowned, but Lieutenant Brereton was only very slightly injured. Lieutenant Brereton was flying the machine with Lieutenant Chandler as passenger. At an altitude of 150 feet they began to turn to the right. The wind was blowing at about fifteen miles an hour but was very puffy. On making the turn, the machine began to settle in the light wind and the machine slightly pointed down. Lieutenant Brereton then tried to land the machine, but due to the fact that he was not high enough, he did not have sufficient distance to completely straighten out before striking the water. The float of the machine was broken due to striking the water in this abnormal position, and both pilot and observer were thrown from their seats. Lieutenant Brereton was thrown clear of the machine and escaped with very slight bruises. Lieutenant Chandler was caught in the wreckage and wires and was drowned before he could

be rescued. Apparently the accident was in no way the fault of the machine breaking in the air, nor losing control of the machine. The accident could have happened to any person using a power driven machine of any character on the water. Lieutenant Brereton is out of the hospital and practically recovered from the accident.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Hunter Davidson, one of the few survivors of the historic naval battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac in 1862, died in the little village of Pirayu, Paraguay, Feb. 16, 1913. Captain Davidson, who lived to be eighty-six, was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy class of 1847, and was dismissed from the Navy in 1861, while holding the rank of lieutenant and entered the Confederate service. He was second in command on the Merrimac, the Southern ironclad, having attained that position by the death of his immediately superior officer during the fight on the previous day against the Federal vessels Cumberland and Congress. In 1875 he went to Argentina, on the invitation of President Sarmiento, and remained there for twelve years, directing the department of torpedoes and of naval construction. One of his most important achievements during his residence in Argentina was the discovery of the channel between the island of Martin Garcia and the coast of Uruguay. This was in 1876. In 1885 he took up his residence in Paraguay, where he married and lived until his death. He took no part in affairs, but was much respected by his neighbors, and his funeral was made the occasion of a remarkable manifestation of the regard in which he was held. A survivor of another historic sea fight during the Rebellion also lives in Paraguay at Yegros. He is a Briton of the name of Williams, who was not only one of the mechanics employed in the construction of the famous cruiser Alabama, but took service aboard of her and was wounded and made prisoner in the memorable fight with the U.S.S. Kearsarge, off Cherbourg, in 1863, after the sinking of the Alabama.

Mrs. Marie J. Hepburn, mother of Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Hepburn, U.S.N., died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 4.

Mr. Henry D. Nicholson, brother of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., April 2, 1913.

Mrs. Richard P. Williams, wife of Capt. R. P. Williams, U.S.M.C., died at Washington, D.C., April 2, 1913.

Mr. Walter Kobbé, brother of Major Gen. William A. Kobbé, U.S.A., retired, died in New York city, April 3, 1913, of heart disease. He was the head of C. J. Bonnet, Kobbé and Company, the American house of Les Petits Fils de C. J. Bonnet, silk manufacturers, of Paris and Lyons, France. He was a member of the Union Club and also of the Merchants and Central Clubs. He was also an ex-lieutenant of Co. K, 7th Regiment, N.G. N.Y. His wife, Elizabeth W., a daughter of the late Mr. V. Mumford Moore, president of the National Park Bank, survives him.

Mr. A. A. Fenn, stepfather of Mrs. F. D. Webster, wife of Major F. D. Webster, 20th U.S. Inf., of Mrs. J. H. Rice, wife of Major J. H. Rice, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and of Mrs. J. C. Minus, wife of Capt. J. C. Minus, U.S.A., retired, died at San Antonio, Texas, April 4, 1913. Interment at Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, U.S.A., retired, died at Tucson, Ariz., April 1, 1913. He was born in Alabama Nov. 30, 1867, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1890, being promoted to the Army second lieutenant, 2d Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 11th Infantry, Feb. 6, 1897; captain, 11th Infantry, Oct. 19, 1899; was transferred to the 14th Infantry in February, 1900, and to the 25th Infantry in August, 1900. He was retired for disability in the line of duty Nov. 25, 1908. During his active service he took part in the Pine Ridge Indian War, 1890-91; participated in repressing strikes in Butte, Mont., 1894. He went with his regiment to Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, as a part of General Lawton's brigade, and landed at Daiquiri June 22. He was at El Caney, July 1, and San Juan, July 2, being in an advanced position at the surrender. He went to Fort Bayard after the war, where he was on the sick list. He was later at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and abandoned the post when it was sold in the fall of 1905. He served in the Philippines 1907-08, and on account of illness he had to go to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. His service at Parang, P.I., in 1908, was his last active duty.

Mrs. Natalie Green Blatchford, wife of Lieut. Col. R. M. Blatchford, U.S.A., died at Kansas City, Mo., April 6, 1913. Interment at Middletown, Del.

Harrison Hall, jr., son of Capt. Harrison Hall, U.S.M.C., and Louisa Rodgers Hall, died at Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Feb. 18, 1913, as the result of an accident. Funeral services were held at Manila March 8, and the remains will be interred in Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio, about April 18.

John H. Larrabee, son of the wife of Major Chandler P. Robbins, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Santa Rosa, N.M., April 6, 1913.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Col. J. A. Lundeen, U.S.A., and wife are guests of the Grafton, Washington, D.C.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. S. W. Brewster, U.S.M.C., at New York city, March 29, 1913.

Capt. Frederic G. Kellond, 20th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Kellond welcomed a son at Fort Douglas, Utah, April 4, 1913.

A son, Frederick Benjamin Shaw, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 8th U.S. Inf., at Camp Keithley, P.I., Feb. 22.

A daughter, Olive Morrill Wilson, was born to the wife of Lieut. D. S. Wilson, 17th U.S. Inf., at Fort McPherson, Ga., March 21, 1913.

First Lieut. Bruno T. Scher, 28th U.S. Inf., who has been on duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., has been ordered to Texas City, Texas, for trial by G.C.M.

Capt. Morris E. Locke, 3d U.S. Field Art., has just returned to the United States from a leave spent traveling home from Manila via India and the Suez.

Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Coast Art., U.S.A., Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, will review the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory in New York city Wednesday night, April 16.

Mrs. T. O. Murphy, wife of Major Murphy, 19th U.S. Inf., has left Fort Sill, Okla., and is at the Surf Hotel, Galveston, Texas, while her husband is in camp with his regiment at Fort Crockett, Galveston.

Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., and Miss Esther Denny are now staying at The Powhatan in Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral William M. Folger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Folger are registered at the Hotel Wolcott in New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Charles Bromwell, wife of Major Charles S. Bromwell, U.S.A., is spending several weeks visiting in Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Mansfield, of Boston, Mass., are spending the early spring in Florence, Italy.

Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ladd entertained at a dinner of forty covers at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on April 5.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hart entertained at dinner at the naval torpedo station at Newport, R.I., on April 5.

Miss Margaretta Symons, daughter of Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., retired, entertained at a dinner in Washington, D.C., on April 5.

Capt. Allen D. Raymond, U.S.A., and Mrs. Raymond entertained at dinner at Fort Adams, R.I., on April 9 in honor of Mrs. Joseph P. Tracey.

Major Joseph Tracey, C.A.C., is spending several weeks in Washington, D.C., on sick leave, while recuperating from his recent severe illness.

Mrs. Alexander Sharp, wife of Lieutenant Sharp, U.S.N., entertained at a delightful tea at their quarters at the Washington Navy Yard on April 8.

Mrs. Bassett, wife of Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett, U.S.N., left Brooklyn, N.Y., last week for Warrenton, Va., where she expects to spend several weeks.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gherardi were hosts at a dinner of fourteen covers at their residence in Chevy Chase, Md., on April 5.

Mrs. Vreeland, wife of Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, U.S.N., is convalescing from a recent operation for appendicitis at the Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Miss Julia Heyl, daughter of Col. Charles H. Heyl, U.S.A., retired, has recently returned to her home in Washington, D.C., after having spent several months in St. Louis.

Mrs. Henry H. Hough, wife of Commander Hough, U.S.N., Naval Attaché at the American Legation in Paris, has returned to her residence in that city from a trip to Russia.

Mrs. Edward Burr, wife of Colonel Burr, U.S.A., was a bridge hostess in Washington April 7. Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe and Miss Margaret Michie assisted at the tea table.

Mrs. Edmund Kirby Webster, widow of the late Major Webster, U.S.A., and Miss Frances Webster have recently taken an apartment at the St. Regis, 2219 California avenue, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Hines, wife of Comdr. John F. Hines, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., April 9 for Savannah, Ga., where she will remain while the U.S.S. Petrel, of which Captain Hines is in command, is in that harbor.

Mrs. William P. Biddle, wife of Major General Biddle, U.S.M.C., entertained at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy in Washington, D.C., on April 3.

First Lieut. Walter H. Neill, 13th U.S. Cav., on duty at Hachita, N.M., and 1st Lieut. John K. Hume, 5th Cav., on duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., were recently ordered to Fort Bliss, Texas, for trial by G.C.M.

Mrs. Harold P. Norton, wife of Captain Norton, U.S.N., was hostess at a delightful "at home" in Washington on April 5. Mrs. John D. Adams, wife of Rear Admiral Adams, U.S.N., poured tea. Mrs. Norton will receive the remaining Saturdays in April.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., president of George Washington University, and Mrs. Stockton entertained a box party at the Columbia Theater in Washington, D.C., Monday, April 7, at the benefit performance for the George Washington University Hospital.

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., and Mrs. Evans were the honor guests at a dinner given by Mrs. Paul W. Beck, wife of Captain Beck, U.S.A., at the Army and Navy Club in Washington. Gen. and Mrs. Evans are spending a short time in Washington before returning to Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Lane, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, were the guests of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler, wife of Captain Fechteler, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C., on April 7. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, wife of Commander Hoff, U.S.N.; Mrs. William P. Biddle, wife of Major General Biddle, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. Thomas J. Senn, wife of Commander Senn, U.S.N., and Mrs. Charles F. Stokes, wife of Surgeon General Stokes, U.S.N.

The will of the late Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, U.S.N., was filed at Boston, Mass., April 9, 1913. Six hundred dollars is set apart for a nephew, Joseph Barker Varnum, of Drake. Varnum is asked to spend \$200 for the erection of headstones over the graves of the Admiral and his first wife and to give \$100 for the perpetual care of the graves. All the remaining property, "including such insurance policies as I may have on my life," he bequeathed to his widow. Admiral Eaton provided that if Mrs. Eaton died before he did all the property should go to Dorothy Ainsworth, with the exception of a \$5,000 legacy to June Ainsworth Keyes. Both women are daughters of Mrs. Eaton by a former marriage.

Among the Army and Navy people who attended the hunt ball given at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on April 5 were Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and Mrs. Aleshire, Miss Aleshire, Miss Dorothy Aleshire, Miss Dasha Allen, Col. Edward Burr, U.S.A., and Mrs. Burr, Engr.-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cone, Comdr. Robert K. Crank, U.S.N., Lieut. M. E. Manly, U.S.N., Comdr. Harold P. Morton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morton, Lieut. George S. Patton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Patton, Miss Mary Randolph, Miss Margaretta Symons, Lieut. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, U.S.N., Dr. Cary D. Langhorne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Langhorne, Capt. Louis Little, U.S.M.C., Miss Maitland Marshall, Col. George F. Downey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Downey, Major George T. Langhorne, U.S.A., Rear Admiral W. H. Emory, U.S.N., and Mrs. Emory, Comdr. George R. Evans, U.S.N., and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gherardi, Dr. Carey T. Grayson, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., Mrs. George T. Harrison, Miss Leila Harrison, Lieutenant Stirling, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Turpin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Turpin, Miss Sylvia Wilder and Lieut. John W. Timmons, U.S.N.

Mrs. Archibald Turnbull is in Washington, D.C., visiting her parents, Capt. William F. Halsey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Halsey.

A daughter, Marjorie McAfee, was born to the wife of Lieut. L. B. McAfee, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Honolulu, April 1, 1913.

A son, Charles Chauncey Shackford, was born at Norfolk, Va., April 3, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. Chauncey Shackford, U.S.N.

A son, Edwin Lackwood Strickland, jr., was born to the wife of Mr. Edwin Lackwood Strickland, sister of Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d U.S. Inf.

A daughter, Margaret Marinda, was born at Fort Robinson, Neb., on March 30, to Major E. H. Hartnett, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hartnett.

Mrs. John W. McClaskey, wife of Lieutenant McClaskey, U.S.M.C., is the guest of Miss Celeste Robinson, 1814 Arlington avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. Maccomb, wife of Lieut. Col. A. C. Maccomb, 9th Cav., is in Dr. Howard Kelly's sanatorium in Baltimore, having recently suffered a severe operation.

Capt. Harry George, U.S.N., retired, sailed April 1 for Valdez, Alaska, where he has gone to do further development work on his mining properties.

The birth of a son, George Washington Reeves, 3d, is announced to Paymr. and Mrs. George W. Reeves, jr., U.S.N., retired, in San Diego, Cal., on April 2.

A son, Walter Thomas Loehmann, was born to the wife of Ruben W. Loehmann, sister of Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d U.S. Inf., at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 24.

Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Blunt were registered at Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, Egypt, on March 21, where they will probably remain for several weeks.

Rear Admiral Kossuth Niles, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Niles have returned to their country place, "Afterglow," West Hill, Winsted, Conn., after spending the winter in New York city.

Mrs. Joseph S. Shultz, widow of Civil Engr. Joseph S. Shultz, U.S.N., who has spent the winter with her mother, Mrs. James B. McCrellis, of 1840 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C., has left for a visit of several weeks to Schenectady, N.Y., and New York city.

Comdr. W. M. Crose, U.S.N., Governor of American Samoa, returned to the United States on March 27 last. Mrs. Crose and her younger daughter, Catherine, are visiting Mrs. Crose's mother at the Ortez, East Fourth street, Cincinnati. Commander Crose will report for special duty at the Navy Department on about April 15.

Joseph E. Davies, of Wisconsin, has declined to accept appointment as Assistant Secretary of War because the salary, \$5,000 a year, was not sufficient to compensate him for giving up his law practice in Wisconsin. It is expected that President Wilson will announce the selection of another man for this position in a few days. Mr. Davies is still under consideration for appointment as Governor General of the Philippines.

Mrs. Heistand entertained with a luncheon at her home in Twenty-first street, Washington, D.C., April 5, the following ladies being present: Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Albert Mills, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Schwan, Mrs. Landis, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Evan Johnson, Mrs. Dorn, Mrs. Perry Heath and Miss Flora Wilson. Mrs. Heistand's little niece and nephew entertained the guests later with a number of selections on the violin, accompanied by the piano.

Mrs. A. E. Bradley, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Bradley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., sailed for Japan on the transport leaving Manila March 15. After spending a month in Japan she was to sail for the United States on the April transport from Nagasaki. Colonel Bradley's tour in the islands will be completed in the summer, but Mrs. Bradley goes home earlier in order to be present at the graduation of their daughter, Miss Harriett Bradley, from Vassar College, in June. She will also visit their son, Lieut. Follett Bradley, 6th U.S. Field Art., who is now at Fort Riley, Kas.

Sergt. Thomas Byrne, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Howard, Md., is one of three brothers, it is reported, who have become heirs to \$10,000 each. Byrne, it is said, will have completed thirty years of service in two years' time. The three brothers are nephews of a Catholic priest, Rev. Dennis Byrne, of Brisbane, Australia, who died four years ago, leaving a fortune of \$250,000, all of which he bequeathed to the Church. The three nephews in Baltimore, two other nephews in Ireland and two sisters of the priest in the same country contested the will and it was set aside.

"Capt. M. S. Murray, U.S.A., retired, who on April 1, 1913, will become commissary of subsistence of the Pacific Branch of the Soldiers' Home," says the Los Angeles Times, "is but fifty-two, and looks youthful beside the grizzled warriors over whose dietary destinies he is to rule; yet he has thirty consecutive years' service, including the war with Spain, to his credit, more than seventeen years of which was service in the commissariat. The experience thus acquired would seem to promise every needful qualification for duties involved in his new office. The new commissary comes to this place upon the personal recommendation of his fitness for the office of Brig. Gen. H. G. Sharpe, Chief of the Commissary Department, U.S.A., and that of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire."

Walter M. McFarland and Max J. Stern, executors, have filed the first account of the estate of the late Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U.S.N., who died in May, 1912. The estate is valued at \$257,735.97, and a balance of \$161,191.71 remains for distribution among the heirs. The estate includes many stocks and bonds in various corporations. The will of Engineer-in-Chief Melville included bequests of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 to a dozen local hospitals, the Mechanical Engineering Schools of the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia College, American Society of Mechanical Engineers of the United States and other institutions. These have been paid. An appeal will be made to the courts to decide whether the Admiral's two daughters or his executors, who were also the residuary legatees, are entitled to more than \$100,000 intended to be expended in erecting and maintaining the home for indigent men and women. The Admiral's two daughters, Mrs. Herbert G. Stockwell and Mrs. Maud Neel, both of Philadelphia, were awarded large bequests in the original will, which was made in the summer of 1910, when the executors, Dr. Max J. Stern, of Philadelphia, and Walter M. McFarland, of New York, were named as residuary legatees. The codicil calling for the erection of the home was made only three weeks before the Admiral's death, after he had discovered that the will as it stood made no disposition of property valued at about \$150,000. According to the Pennsylvania law bequests to charities must be made more than thirty days before death.

Capt. H. P. Perrine, U.S.A., and Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York city, this week.

Comdr. Theodore C. Fenton, U.S.N., retired, was on April 8 admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is still on duty as the president of the general court-martial at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., retired, who is traveling abroad, is to leave Naples, Italy, by the middle of April, and travel through Italy until his return home. Gen. and Mrs. Smith are in good health, and are meeting many Army friends.

Mrs. Noble, wife of Capt. William H. Noble, U.S.A., who has been at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for the past two weeks, is convalescing. Mrs. Noble is the daughter of Major and Mrs. John Park Finley, U.S.A.

Gen. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen Forbes announce that a decree of divorce, upon grounds of desertion, has been granted to Capt. Harrison A. Bispham, U.S.N., from their daughter, Augusta Woodward Bispham, who for the past two years has been making her home with them.

Miss Edith Godbe, of Salt Lake City, is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Richard, U.S.A., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. She is taking a short vacation from Boston, where she is studying vocal music. At a tea given for her she sang several solos and showed that she possesses a voice of rare quality.

Capt. and Mrs. Franc Lecocq were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Spreckels entertained with a theater party boulevard, Coronado, Cal., Saturday evening, March 29. Mr. and Mrs. Spreckels entertained with a theater party of fifteen to see Genée, followed by a supper in the Hotel del Coronado grill.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., who has been very ill with double pneumonia, is now improving very rapidly, and although he lost forty pounds during his illness he now tips the scales at 157 pounds. He has still a considerable increase to make, however, before he reaches his usual weight.

"Lieut. Frederick Boschen's innumerable friends," says the Denver (Colo.) Post of March 30, "will be grieved to learn that he is very ill at St. Joseph's Hospital, suffering from a severe attack of heart trouble superinduced by an attack of the grippe, and that his only chance for recovery is said by the attending physician to be in getting to a lower altitude as soon as possible."

Miss Evangeline Hood, daughter of Brig. Gen. Charles C. Hood, U.S.A., retired, sailed from New York for England on the steamer Minnetonka, of the Atlantic Transport Line, on March 29 last. After spending some time in London Miss Hood will make an extended visit with friends in Bournemouth and Wallingford, expecting to return to America in July or August next.

Miss Yvette Borup, daughter of Major Henry D. Borup, U.S.A., retired, will be among the guests at the wedding of Prince Ernest August of Cumberland to Princess Victoria Luise of Germany on May 24. Miss Borup passed five years in the exclusive Kaiserin Auguste Institute, in Potsdam, and enjoyed the intimate friendship of Princess Luise.

Boston Chapter, Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, through its president, Mr. George A. Austen, has invited Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, the historian of the state society, to address the chapter night of Saturday, April 12, at Young's Hotel, Boston. Subject: "Battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777. Colonel Mayhew; Gen. Hugh Mercer. Winter at Morristown Heights."

Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mitchell have taken an apartment at the Peralta, in Oakland, Cal. Commander Mitchell has been granted three months' sick leave, having recently returned from the Asiatic Station, where he was in command of the Rainbow for the last three years. After spending a month in Oakland they will go East to visit relatives in Ohio and Maryland.

Among the prominent Army women present at the welcome breakfast given in honor of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and the wives of her husband's Cabinet were Mrs. Wood, wife of Gen. Leonard Wood; Mrs. Marshall, wife of Gen. William Marshall; Mrs. Rogers, wife of Gen. William Pennock Rogers; Mrs. Mills, wife of Gen. Albert Mills; Mrs. Gordon, wife of Gen. David S. Gordon; Mrs. Downey, wife of Col. George Downey, and Mrs. Fries, wife of Major Amos Fries.

Mrs. William P. Biddle, wife of General Biddle, the commandant of the Marine Corps, entertained at luncheon at the Commandant's house at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, April 9, in honor of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Her other guests were Mrs. Liggett, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Rebyburn, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Cowie, Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. Cosgry, Mrs. Cullop, Mrs. Myers and her daughter, Mrs. Izard.

Brig. Gen. John V. Furey, U.S.A., retired, of Brooklyn, will, it is reported, contest the will of his only brother, Robert Furey. The will makes John Morrissey Gray, Democratic district leader, the sole beneficiary of his estate, estimated at over \$1,000,000. General Furey has retained O'Brien, Boardman and Platt, who will appear when the will comes up for probate before Surrogate Ketcham on April 14. Robert Furey, a nephew of the testator, has already filed objections, and other relatives, it is said, will join in the contest.

Counsel for Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, indicted for the murder of her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, U.S.N., retired, filed a request with the clerk of the Plymouth County Court, Mass., April 9, that the defense be furnished with the evidence presented before the Grand Jury. The request is contained in one of four motions with reference to the Grand Jury proceedings. The other motions are for a bill of particulars, permission to inspect any exhibits that may have been introduced as evidence before the Grand Jury and a list of the witnesses who testified. The attorneys for the defense have until April 11 to file exceptions in the case.

The New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War proposes to have a memorial service at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city, April 20, at four p.m., in the commemoration of those who fell or died from wounds in the Spanish-American War and in memory of deceased companions of the order, who have since passed away. Companions are requested to assemble in Synod Hall, near the cathedral, Amsterdam avenue and West 111th street, at 3:40 p.m., to march to the service. Companions are also requested to wear either the insignia or button of the order. For reasons which are obvious, a full attendance is desirable. The annual meeting and dinner of this Commandery will be held at the Park

Avenue Hotel, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, on Monday, April 21, 1913, at 6:30 p.m.

FLOOD RELIEF WORK.

A gratifying feature of the reports which Major Normoyle and other Army officers are sending back from the flood districts along the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers is the information that the people have evidently taken to heart the lessons they received last year from the officers of the Army assigned to assist in the relief of the distressed sections. In Major Normoyle's dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., dated April 8, we are told that the "people are profiting by their experience of last year," and "Camp Crum has been established here by the relief committee of Memphis on same lines as last year." All is but the natural result of sending officers of the Army to assist in the directing of relief. The people of the interior could not fail to note the directness and simplicity of the military methods employed and were necessarily more impressed by such displays of efficiency by Army officers than if they had been made by civilians, admitting that civilians could have met the situation in the same, swift, sharp, capable way. People in the back districts, far removed from the river do not see much of the officers and men of the Army, and to them the rapid but effective methods of the military men must have made a particularly strong appeal. It may happen that the large part the Army is taking in the relief work may result in the development of some system for preventing these floods or lessening the distress by better measures than have prevailed in the past.

In a dispatch to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Major James E. Normoyle, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., under date of April 7, sent word from Memphis that all points along the Ohio River were well taken care of by Army and Navy supply boats. The policy of sanitation in the flooded towns on the Ohio, was to decline to furnish rations or other government property to any able-bodied man who declined to assist the municipal authorities free of charge in cleaning up the city. The relief committee, Major Normoyle suggested, should not furnish relief to any able-bodied man who after receiving an offer of work declines to take advantage of it, the policy of the government being to give aid only to those having no other means of obtaining relief. Arrangements were made for the Governors of Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois to have a representative of their state boards of health in Louisville on April 8 for the purpose of a reconnaissance on the Ohio from Louisville as far as Cairo, Major Paul C. Hutton, Med. Corps, U.S.A., accompanying them to direct the efforts of the health boards towards cleaning up, disinfecting and rehabilitating their towns. Major Normoyle expressed the hope that the efforts of the different state authorities would be co-ordinated with a view to accomplishing the best possible results. The response of the different governors to the plan of inspection proposed by Major Logan was most cordial. The boats Kentucky and Cherokee with naval supplies were doing good work. The Navy paymasters in charge of supplies on board took the same ground relative to giving aid to lazy able-bodied men. The levees were holding out, but there was fear they would go as the water was higher than last year. The Boy Scouts were doing good work in Hickman and in around refugee camps in issuing rations daily and in guard duty at night. Major Lyster reported conditions good at New Madrid and Major Dillon said the same of Hickman. The offer of the Italian Red Cross of 200 cases containing wine, brandies and lemons to be used for the sufferers of the floods was declined through the Italian Ambassador as there was no further need of supplies.

Among numerous telegrams to the War Department from officers dealing with the flood situation appears the following:

"Memphis, Tenn., April 9, 1913.

"To Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff: The following for your information to show supply situation at Dayton. My telegram to Leary 6th quote. Talked with Hanson's office, Cincinnati, to-day who advised that you now have three cars, 36,000 rations, assorted and ready for shipment and have on hand sufficient to complete 100,000 rations exclusive of cars already reported to you, and that you are going to ship car of coffee and milk via Penn. to Hamilton. I greatly appreciate the manner in which you have expedited this business, especially in view of the fact that the situation in Hamilton was such as to merit every effort on your part to relieve the situation. I think that the scheme that we have now, you acting as depot commissary, as it were for Major Rhoades, a fine one, many thanks end quote. Leary's telegram to me. Quote. Your telegram of 6th makes me feel good all over sent copy to Colonel Dodd, Columbus Barracks, Lieutenant Robb, 29th Inf., Q.M. Sergeant Wickins and Corporal Neal have given me the finest kind of loyal, intelligent and energetic assistance end quote.—Normoyle."

A telegram from Paymr. Donald W. Nesbit, U.S.N., dated Louisville, Ky., April 10, to the Paymaster General of the Navy at Washington, relating to the floods in Ohio, says: "Conditions on lower Ohio have so improved that Major Normoyle has directed all naval stores to be assembled in Louisville for shipment East. Majors Normoyle and Logan both in Memphis. Beecher will probably go with them. Expect to ship twenty cars from here Saturday for New York Yard. Wertebaker arrived late to-night; has made comparatively few issues; after his stuff is inventoried and shipped he will be sent back. I expect to leave here for Evansville Saturday morning to load supplies left on Cherokee and Kentucky."

Paymr. Frank A. Watrous in a telegram from Golconda, Ill., April 10, 1913, 4:21 p.m., to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., says: "Left twenty-eight tons provisions, some clothing, Uniontown, Ky., April 7. Sufficient 2,500 people ten days. Great distress. Town submerged. Have made stops since Uniontown at Mulfordtown, Ky. Ten days' supplies left. Stopped also at Weston, Ky., Tolu, Elizabethtown, Fairview, Golconda. No supplies required. Fifteen days' provisions left at Rosiclare, Ill. Starting return trip up river to Mt. Vernon and Evansville, Ind., this p.m." Paymaster Watrous is in charge of the relief boat Kentucky.

"Major Normoyle is now in charge of the government relief in this part of the country, and with his efficient aids is doing splendid work," says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune of April 2. "He is ordering supplies by the car loads and boat loads, and he is in constant communication with his men throughout Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, and with the government relief boats. He sits all day before a map and directs his forces like a general in battle. There is no confusion at any time,

and trains are loaded and boats filled with stores and despatched to the sufferers in the inundated districts. He is ably assisted by Captain Hanson and a corps of naval officers. There is a corps of efficient secretaries at work, and they are kept busy day and night. The officers eat their meals off a chair usually, and there is never a complaint registered."

COLONEL ALLEN ON POLO.

Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, Gen. Staff, was a guest at the annual dinner of the Sportsman's Club held at the New Willard Hotel in Washington on April 2, as was noted last week, and in response to the toast to "Polo" made an interesting address, saying, in part:

"Polo is one of the most attractive subjects in the whole domain of sport. How greatly the sentiment of the country has changed in respect to this game! A number of years ago, when a few of us were struggling to implant and develop this wonderful game in the Philippines, we were caricatured one and all as 'pink tea men.' This was in the face of our strenuous hikes through and across the larger islands of the Visayas, along untraveled lines with frequent close-in jungle fighting against the most insidious of enemies. No past, however virile and heroic it might have been, could atone for participation in polo. Since then the game has marvelously grown in the islands, especially in the Army, until now Manila stands out as a polo center surpassed by not more than one or two places under the shadow of the Stars and Stripes.

"Possibly this is a fitting moment, in the presence of such a representative gathering of sportsmen from all parts of the country, to justly give credit for the great growth of polo in the islands to the present Governor General, known to his old polo colleagues and classmates as 'Cam' Forbes. Governor Forbes has not only been a consistent player, in spite of his exacting and burdensome official duties, but he has generously constructed for the Philippine Polo Association two fine polo fields—one in Manila, the other at the summer capital, Baguio.

"The spread of polo in this country is hardly less remarkable than in the Orient. It has taken deep root in every mounted Army post on the mainland as well as in the outlying dependencies. The Hawaiian Islands, for example, have at least three good teams, one of which is a military one. Coincident with the establishment of country clubs, most of our larger cities and a number of smaller ones have started polo. But, until four or five years ago, polo playing was so conducted in all parts of the United States that there was little encouragement for the average player unless he remained at home among his own. Whenever there was a tournament it was under the conditions then existing chiefly for top-notchers. It became evident that if the game were to be made more popular the English system or some methods approximating that system should be adopted. By its very nature polo could never have as many devotees as games like baseball and tennis; hence the importance of making special provisions for increasing the number of those who could participate. No one recognized that fact earlier or has done more to bring about the changed conditions than one of our committee men and crack sportsmen, Joseph B. Thomas. After bringing about the highly satisfactory system now in vogue at Point Judith, where good, bad and indifferent players may equally enjoy the game, he has been selected to do the same valuable service for the welfare of polo at Piping Rock. The same policy is now in vogue at Coronado, at Aiken, at Camden and other polo centers. The game is making tremendous strides in popularity. Piping Rock will this year be the headquarters for the British team that comes over intent on carrying back the challenge cup. I regret we have not here that high class sportsman who so ably captains our team—Harry Payne Whitney. In thinking of cup defenders, such as Hitchcock, Cowdin, the Waterburys, Crane, Agassiz, Keene, Stoddard, Stevenson, Von Stade and others, we should recall in grateful remembrance men like Bennett, Hazzard, Bacon, Herbert, the Belmonts, Vellie and Treat, who have continuously encouraged polo for sport's sake.

"With respect to the Army polo this year, it is hoped that arrangements can be made whereby the same tournaments may be held as last year and an Army team may be sent to Narragansett Pier. In a recent official communication the Secretary of War stated: 'There is probably no sport which is more useful in developing team work, quick thinking and physical activity than polo.' As all these characteristics are demanded of first class soldiers the great value of the game to the Service is evident. Furthermore, it gives assurance that from the ever increasing ranks of polo players the country, in time of stress, should reckon upon a liberal contingent of leaders in the greatest of all games—war. Therefore when the tocsin sounds it is fully expected that polo men will be seen doing effective work in the vanguard of the land forces."

AEROPLANE FLIGHTS AT TEXAS CITY.

In a recent letter Lieut. T. De W. Milling, 15th Cav., has given an account of his flights in one of the Army aeroplanes from the camp at Texas City to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, and return. Lieutenant Milling was accompanied by Lieutenant Sherman, who is also an officer detailed on aviation duty. As already stated, the flight to San Antonio was made in a little over three hours, the distance being about 240 miles. On his arrival at San Antonio Lieutenant Milling remained in the air over an hour, thereby establishing a new record in this country for cross-country flying with a passenger. On his flight over he remained at heights of about 1,500 feet, and on his return about 1,000 feet.

Lieutenant Milling speaks very enthusiastically of the type of machine used on that trip, which was of the tractor variety; that is, with the motive power and propeller in front. It was of the enclosed body type. This enclosed body, protecting him as it did, made his trip much more comfortable, and the position of his seat, in the rear and above the lower wing gave him full view of the machine at all times, so that it was easy to make proper corrections without undue haste, even in the severest gusts, with much greater ease than in the open type. He speaks of the readiness with which the controls could be worked, thus making flying easier in high winds and saving greatly in the fatigue of the aviator.

One point of interest is brought out in his letter in connection with the new and higher powered machines recently ordered by the Signal Corps, in that he speaks of the need for more reserve power. This provision of higher power and enclosed bodies will, it is believed, be

a great advance in the character of machines that will be furnished the Signal Corps under existing and future orders.

MAJOR FINLEY MEETS THE SHEIK-UL-ISLAM.

A dispatch to the New York Sun reports the arrival at Constantinople of Major John P. Finley, Inf., U.S.A., whose mission as special envoy of the Moros has been explained here. Major Finley had an audience with the Sheik-ul-Islam March 28. The reception was most cordial. The Sheik-ul-Islam, who is a cabinet officer and through whom all religious matters must be negotiated with the Sultan, will present Major Finley's credentials and petition to the Sultan.

"The petition which I bear to the Sultan of Turkey," said Major Finley, "is the expression of the yearning of a whole race to emerge better things. And it is something very real to them, something for which there is no substitute, when they address the Sultan and Caliph, as they have done in this petition as follows: 'All our hopes are centered in you because we know of no other person so near to us, and moreover there is no other person who can help us to the accomplishment of our desires for a purer Mohammedan faith.'

"The right beginnings of our dealings with the Moros were laid here in Constantinople. Oscar Straus was Minister to Turkey when we acquired the Philippines, and on learning that there were Moslems in our new possessions he went to see Abdul Hamid, at that time Sultan. Mr. Straus had unearthed a treaty between the United States and Tripoli, signed in 1796, Article XI of which is as follows: 'As the Government of the United States of America is not in any sense based on the Christian religion; as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquility of Mussulmans, and as the said States never have entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mohammedan nation, it is declared by the parties that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries.'

"Abdul Hamid had never heard of the Moros, but wished to know whether they went to Mecca. A telegram was accordingly dispatched to the sacred city, and by good fortune two Moros were there present on a pilgrimage. Abdul Hamid sent word by them that the Moros should receive the people of the United States kindly. And that is why not a Moro yielded to the attractive promise of Aguinaldo's agents."

As Tuan Maas of the Moros, Major Finley wears a heavy ring of native workmanship presented to him by the people. It is a series of gold plates and precious stones set around a heavy gold band. The affection which the Moros have for him and the eagerness with which they are watching and praying for his return may be understood from the following orders given out to the faithful upon his departure:

"On every Friday between the services of evening and night all functionaries of the mosque shall read the Yasim Book, each man three times. Those who cannot read shall repeat certain prayers 240 times, praying and asking the Almighty that Governor Finley, our Tuan Maas, shall be especially helped and blessed in the following manner:

"First—That he may have a pleasant voyage and safe arrival in the United States, and may his power increase!

"Second—That he may be enabled to meet his Excellency the Ambassador of the Sultan.

"Third—That his mission may be successful.

"Fourth—That he may quickly return to us, bringing back with him the good news that our petition has been granted.

"Ya Allah! Ya Allah! Ya Allah! Ya Rakul! Alanin Amin."

The petition is an elaborate piece of Arabic writing, encased in white cardboard covers, decorated with ribbons of the brilliant green, yellow and red, which to the natives mean royalty.

"Recently a man, evidently of the tourist variety, after rubbering around the State House at Denver for some time," says the A.G. of Colorado, "dropped into the office of the Adjutant General and, following a demonstration of the human interrogation point, volunteered the information that he was a private in the 'only 7th of N' Yawk,' and such boasting as he did made us all feel good. The Adjutant General, General O'Ryan, Colonel Appleton each was a-l-i-right. Most everybody loves a booster, but a knocker is about the orneriest dog unminuzzed."

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., April 6, 1913.

The Card Club met on March 25 with Mrs. Mather. A recipe calendar and a dainty handkerchief were won by Mrs. Shippam; Captain Wilson won a leather card case and bridge score. Mrs. Hicks entertained at dinner March 26 for Colonel Rafferty, Major and Mrs. Van Poole and Lieut. and Mrs. Mather. Lieutenant Thompson has returned from a short leave. Miss Constance Brown, of Washington, D.C., spent the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. Matson.

Lieutenant Van Deusen has left for his new station, Fort Du Pont, to join the 35th Company, which leaves shortly for Hawaii. A farewell dinner at the Army and Navy Club, followed by a theater party, was given in his honor by Lieutenants Jenkins, Lindt and Skene. Captain Hicks's mother has returned from her visit in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Van Poole invited in for a game of bridge Monday morning Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Hicks and Mrs. Mather. Mrs. Hicks won the prize, a pair of silk hose.

Miss Eugenie Dent, of Washington, D.C., has been spending the week with Mrs. Wilson, while her mother, Mrs. Dent, was also the guest of Mrs. Wilson on Friday. Mrs. Henry C. Davis, of Washington, D.C., was the guest of Mrs. Hicks on Wednesday, and in her honor Mrs. Hicks gave an attractive tea, inviting all the ladies of the post, when Mrs. Davis was greeted by many old friends. Miss Doniphan, Miss Laney and Miss Swan, chaperoned by Mrs. A. S. Doniphan, were guests of Lieutenant Swan on Sunday.

Colonel Rafferty left for New York city on Friday, returning Sunday. Master Billy Rafferty was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard.

On March 29 the post baseball team played the West Side High School, of Washington, D.C., at the post, and won by a score of 5 to 2. The 119th Company won the pennant for the championship of the Basketball League for the season. The final percentages of the Bowling League for the season were: 143d Company, 66.7; officers, 63.9; 44th Company, 44.4; 104th Company, 42.4; 17th Company, 36.1; 119th Company, 27.8; non-commissioned officers, 19.4.

A clever vaudeville performance was given by the enlisted men, under direction of Chaplain Levy, April 3, 4 and 5. The first performance was given to a crowded house at Alexander, Va.; the second and third nights were given at the post gymnasium. One of the especially interesting features was the "History of Fort Washington," given in eight tableaux, under direction of Master Gunner Kuhn, who painted

all the scenery and designed the costumes, which were historically correct. Privates Hill and Folmer, Sergeants Alter, Riley and Hemphill did specialty acts. A short sketch, "The Battle of Too Soon," was given by Sergeants Alter and Murray. The quartette did very nicely and some especially good work was done in novelty juggling by Private Delintio. The Fort Washington orchestra furnished the music.

The outdoor season opened April 2 and all the companies are now busy with gunners' examinations.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., April 7, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Sickel arrived Saturday afternoon, to be guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cass over Sunday. An informal hop was given Saturday evening. Col. and Mrs. Sickel were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds at dinner on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Cass gave a reception for Col. and Mrs. Sickel Sunday afternoon, when Mrs. Symmonds poured tea and Mrs. Walker served punch. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Morey, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold, Capt. and Mrs. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. and Miss Trumbo, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Habbeger, Dr. and Mrs. Bierbower, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Captains Symmonds, Parker, Long, Mesdames Trumbo, Smith, Jones, Lutz, Grimes, Walker, Chaplain Landry and Doctor Leininger.

Col. and Mrs. Sickel were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds at dinner on Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Sickel left for Fort Meade Monday. The bachelors of the post gave a farewell party at the club on Monday afternoon for Capt. and Mrs. Jones, who left on the afternoon train for Jefferson Barracks, their new station. The Afternoon Auction Bridge Club met at Mrs. Morey's Tuesday. The Evening Auction Bridge met at Mrs. Bierbower's Wednesday.

Friday Mrs. Morey gave a luncheon for Mesdames Elliott, Arnold, Lowe, McKenney, Cass, Bierbower and Talbot. Friday evening Mrs. Talbot gave a bowling party. Mrs. Elliott and Miss Caroline have returned from two months' visit at Fort Leavenworth. Major Elliott will be at Riley until June.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., APRIL 10, 1913, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, 12th Cav., to Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav., is detailed for service in the Q.M. Corps, May 18, 1913, vice Capt. Casper H. Conrad, jr., Q.M.C., relieved and assigned to the 15th Cavalry. Captain Lear will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont., and relieve Capt. Archie Miller, Q.M.C. Captain Miller will proceed to Fort Royal, Va., and relieve Captain Conrad. Captain Conrad will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty.

First Lieut. James H. Dickey, 15th Cav., from Fort Myer, Va., to his troop at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Frank Parker, 11th Cav., upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and report to C.O., 5th Cavalry, for duty with a troop.

BULLETIN 8, MARCH 18, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of certain opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of February, 1913, and of certain decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury and of the Court of Claims.

BULLETIN 9, MARCH 21, 1913, WAR DEPT.

I.—The text to the last paragraph, page 2, of Cir. 37, War D., June 7, 1910, is amended to read as follows:

The solution is made as follows: The carbonate and per-sulfate should first be pulverized and mixed together and the ammonia and water added after which the mixture should be thoroughly stirred. The solution should stand for half an hour before using. The chamber will be plugged or corked and a rubber nipple or piece of rubber tubing two inches long placed over the muzzle. The solution will then be poured into the bore until the muzzle is covered by at least one-half inch. The solution will be allowed to remain in the bore thirty minutes. If after this treatment it is found that the bore of the rifle is not free from metallic fouling, it should again be submitted to the action of the solution for thirty minutes. After pouring the solution out the bore will be wiped dry and carefully oiled. The solution should never be used more than twice and the mixed solution must be used within thirty days after mixing. All cleaning with the solution will be done under the direct supervision of an experienced non-commissioned officer. Great care must be taken to remove the solution from all metallic parts, as it may start rusting in a very short time. Special care should be used in removing it from the breech mechanism. This solvent is expensive and should be used economically.

II.—The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Method of Folding Pyramidal Tent. The tent is thrown toward the rear and the back wall and roof canvas pulled out smooth. This may be most easily accomplished by leaving the rear corner wall pins in the ground with the wall loops attached, one man at each rear corner guy, and one holding the square iron in a perpendicular position and pulling the canvas to its limit away from the former front of the tent. This leaves the three remaining sides of the tent on top of the rear side, with the door side in the middle.

Now carry the right front corner over and lay it on the left rear corner. Pull all canvas smooth, then throw square iron and pull bottom edge even. Then take the right front corner and return to the right, covering the right rear corner. This folds the right side of the tent on itself with the crease in the middle and under the front side of tent.

Next carry the left front corner to the right and back as described above; this when completed will leave the front and rear sides of the tent lying smooth and flat and the two side walls folded inward, each on itself.

Place the hood in the square iron which has been folded downward toward the bottom of tent and continue to fold around the square iron as a core, pressing all folds down flat and smooth, and parallel with the bottom of the tent. If each fold is correctly made and the canvas kept smooth, the last fold will exactly cover the lower edge of the canvas. Lay all exposed guys along the folded canvas except the two on the center width, which should be pulled out and away from bottom edge to their extreme length for tying. Now, beginning at one end, fold toward the center on the first seam (that joining the first and second widths) and fold again toward the center so that the already folded canvas will come to within about three inches of the middle width. Then fold over to the opposite edge of middle width of canvas. Then begin folding from opposite end, folding the first width in half, then making a second fold end, folding the first width over four or five inches of that already folded; turn this fold entirely over that already folded. Take the exposed guys and draw them taut across each other, turn bundle over on the under guy, cross guys on top of bundle, drawing tight. Turn bundle over on the crossed guys and tie lengthwise.

When properly tied and pressed together this will make a package 11 by 23 by 34 inches, requiring about 8,855 cubic inches to store or pack.

Stencil the organization designation on the lower half of the middle width of canvas the back wall.

III.—Sec. 13, Par. I, G.O. 115, War D., Aug. 28, 1911, relating to standard veterinary text-books, is amended by substituting:

Special Pathology and Therapeutics of the Diseases of Domestic Animals, Hutyra & Marek, 2 volumes. Authorized American edition, Chicago, 1912-1913, for Journal of Pathology and Therapeutics, by McFadyan.

BULLETIN 12, MARCH 31, 1913, WAR DEPT.

I.—Under Sec. 8 of the appropriation act for the service of the Post-office Department, approved Aug. 24, 1912, known as the parcel post law, it is permissible for an executive department or an officer of the Government to send in the mails, free of postage, under a penalty envelope or label, official matter partaking of the characteristics of fourth-class mail matter not exceeding eleven pounds in weight nor greater in size than seventy-two inches in length and girth combined.

II.—Publishes an extract from the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Gov-

ernment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1913, relating to payment of personal services.

G.O. 24, APRIL 1, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Par. 2, G.O. 231, Nov. 16, 1909, as amended by G.O. 10, April 8, 1912, War D., relating to the regulations governing the detail of officers of the Army at civil educational institutions, is amended to read as follows:

2. The details authorized by the Act approved April 21, 1904, are in addition to the number allowed by Sec. 1225, R.S., as amended by the Act approved Nov. 3, 1893, and may be made to educational institutions in any State or Territory without reference to population or to the number of officers already serving therein.

The order then gives the apportionment, in accordance with Sec. 1225, R.S., as amended by the Act approved Nov. 3, 1893, which is adopted, and details will be made in accordance therewith. The apportionment of details of 100 officers of the Army at universities, colleges, academies, etc., is based upon the number of States and the population of the states and territories as determined by the census of 1910.

G.O. 7, MARCH 26, 1913, EASTERN DEPT.

Announces that the period to be devoted to the practical training of the mobile troops in this department within the continental limits of the United States is divided as follows: Garrison training—Nov. 1 to April 30. Field training—May 1 to Oct. 31. The order gives instructions relative to the above.

G.O. 8, APRIL 4, 1913, EASTERN DEPT.

I.—The issue of dispatch cases in this department will be made by the Chief Ordnance Officer of the department, on requisition, as provided in U.S. 70. The officer forwarding the requisition will state, over his signature, whether or not, in his opinion, the nature of the duty of the officer requesting the dispatch case requires him to have one.

II.—The time spent by a soldier in confinement awaiting trial or serving sentence for desertion or absence without leave should be counted in determining eligibility, as to length of service, for discharge by purchase under Sec. 1, Par. II, G.O. 23, War D., 1913. The order referred to excludes from consideration in such cases only the time the soldier is absent in desertion or without leave.

By command of Major General Barry:
W. G. HAAN, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 15, MARCH 22, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

I.—Par. I, G.O. 11, c.s., these headquarters, is amended so as to designate the months of May, June and July, 1913, as the regular season for small-arms target practice for the troops of Forts Apache and Huachuca, Ariz.

II.—The Secretary of War directs that all articles of uniform clothing that have been issued to a soldier will, upon his dishonorable discharge, be retained by the United States and will, when not required for his use as a general prisoner, be disposed of as is the clothing of deserters.

The distinctive articles of uniform which may be transferred with a general prisoner to the prison designated for confinement will be limited to those which he is compelled to wear and all other articles of the uniform will be retained and disposed of as provided for deserters' clothing.

III.—No authority exists for the detail of enlisted men of other organizations of a regiment to duty with the band to learn music unless vacancies in the band exist, in which case a sufficient number may be detailed to bring the band up to its authorized strength.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:
THOMAS J. LEWIS, Adjutant.

G.O. 16, MARCH 26, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

First Lieut. Kyle Rucker, 14th Cav., having reported, is announced as Acting Chief Signal Officer of the department, relieving Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav.

Lieutenant Rucker, in addition to his other duties, will take charge of the office of the Chief Engineer Officer of the department during the absence of Lieut. Col. Charles S. Riche, Corps of Engrs.

G.O. 17, MARCH 28, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Owing to absence on account of sickness of Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lewis, Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. William S. Scott, Cav., in addition to his other duties is detailed as acting adjutant of this department.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:
W. S. SCOTT, Acting Adjutant.

G.O. 18, MARCH 31, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

First Lieut. M. C. Bristol, 3d Cav., in addition to his other duties, assigned to the duty of inspector of small-arms practice of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:
W. S. SCOTT, Acting Adjutant.

G.O. 4, MARCH 20, 1913, CENTRAL DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for the trial of Second Lieut. Frank Bloom, 4th Field Art.

Charge I.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Specification 1.—Alleged that Lieutenant Bloom did, without leave, absent himself from his station and duties from reveille, until about 12 noon, Jan. 9, 1913, at or near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Specification 2.—Alleged that Lieutenant Bloom having, about Nov. 8, 1912, received a lawful verbal order from Brig. Gen. Clarence E. Edwards, commanding Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., expressed to the officers of the post assembled on that occasion, at which Lieutenant Bloom was present, to the effect and purport that no officer should drink at a public bar in the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., where an enlisted man was drinking intoxicating liquor, in violation of said order, Lieutenant Bloom did drink on Jan. 8, 1913, at about 11:45 p.m., at a public bar in the city of Cheyenne, known as Blatz Bar, at the time when Sergt. Edward R. Fann, Battery B, 4th Field Artillery, an enlisted man of his regiment, was drinking in intoxicating liquor at the same bar.

Charge II.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Specification 1.—Alleged that Lieutenant Bloom did become so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor in a public saloon known as the Blatz Bar, in Cheyenne, on Jan. 8-9, 1913, as to be unable to return to his station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., until about noon, Jan. 9, 1913, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service.

Specification 2.—Alleged that Lieutenant Bloom did, while drinking intoxicating liquor, and while under the influence of the same, in a public saloon known as the Blatz Bar, Cheyenne, on the night of Jan. 8-9, 1913, publicly proclaim in the presence of civilians and an enlisted man of the Army, that he was an officer of the U.S. Army, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service.

Pleas.—To the 1st Specification, Charge I: "Guilty." To the 2d Specification, Charge I: "Not Guilty." To Charge I: "Guilty." To the 1st Specification, Charge II: "Not Guilty." To the 2d Specification, Charge II: "Not Guilty." To Charge II: "Not Guilty."

Findings.—Of the 1st Specification, Charge I: "Guilty." Of the 2d Specification, Charge I: "Not Guilty." Of Charge I: "Guilty." Of the 1st Specification, Charge II: "Not Guilty." Of the 2d Specification, Charge II: "Not Guilty." Of Charge II: "Not Guilty."

Sentence.—To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority and to be confined to the limits of the post wherein he may be serving for a period of three months.

Col. E. D. Hoyle, 6th Field Art., commanding the department, in reviewing the proceedings, says:

"In the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. Frank Bloom, 4th Field Art., the findings of the court on Charge I, and its specifications and on Specification 2, Charge II, are approved. The findings on Specification 1, Charge II, and on Charge II, are disapproved."

"It is clearly established by the evidence before the court that the accused became so intoxicated in the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., that he was unable to return to his post for several hours, during a part of which time he was absent without leave, and that he was put to bed in a drunken stupor in the house of a bar tender. This is conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman as charged, and embraces all that is covered by the 2d specification of Charge II, except the words 'in a public saloon known as the Blatz Bar.'

"It is not now possible to reconvene the court for a re-

consideration of its findings—the members of the court no longer being in this department. Lieutenant Bloom's absence without leave was without excuse and was creditable to him. He is admonished as to his conduct in future. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed.

G.O. 5, MARCH 24, 1913, CENTRAL DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for the trial of 2d Lieut. George O. Elsey, 11th Inf.

Charge I.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Charge II.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

The specifications alleged that Lieutenant Elsey appeared intoxicated in the guard house of the 11th Infantry in the presence of enlisted men at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 2, 1913; that he gave unlawful orders to Corp. C. Baker, Co. H, 11th Inf., to leave his post as car guard; that he created a disturbance and did interfere with the performance of guard duty, and assumed unwarranted authority over members of the guard, etc. Of Charge I. he was found not guilty of 61st A.W., but guilty of 62d. He was found guilty of Charge II. and of the specifications noted in brief above. He was sentenced to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority, and to be confined to the limits of his post for six months. Colonel Hoyle, in reviewing the case, says: "In the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. George O. Elsey, 11th Inf., the evidence shows that the offenses of which Lieutenant Elsey was convicted were partly due to his inexperience, but much more to the fact that he was under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and it also plainly marks him as a man who should not indulge in drink. Under the influence of liquor his judgment was distorted and he made a blundering, unauthorized and unbecoming effort to uphold discipline and good order. He is admonished to profit by the unfortunate experience and to be careful of his conduct in the future. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed."

G.O. 6, MARCH 24, 1913, CENTRAL DEPT.

Announces the regular season for small-arms practice for the target year 1913.

G.O. 7, MARCH 25, 1913, CENTRAL DEPT.

I.—Announces that the period of garrison training is Nov. 1 to March 31, and the period of field training and target practice April 1 to Oct. 31. The allotments of time for elements is also given.

II.—When moving picture machines are installed at posts, such installation should be in accordance with the General Electrical Specifications No. 5. Quartermaster General's Office, Standard Underwriter's Rules, and the machines should be provided with an automatic shutter for the protection of the building and the installation in case of film explosion.

III.—A regimental detachment fund will be established, when the detachment is to mess separately, by contributions from the funds of the companies of the regiment. The regimental commander will convene a board of officers to make recommendations as to a just and equitable amount to be contributed by the company funds.

The fund, once established, will remain the detachment fund, and no refunds will be made therefrom to any company of the regiment on account of changes in the personnel of the detachment, nor will further contributions be made to the fund on account of increase in the number of men detailed from any company.

Decision previously made (Par. III, G.O. 1, Central Div., 1913), is revoked.

G.O. 7, FEB. 12, 1913, PHILIPPINES DIV.

The wearing of the helmet by officers and enlisted men in this division, except by those stationed in China, will be discontinued.

The new style Service hat will be worn whenever the olive-drab shirt or Service uniform is worn. The Service cap will not be worn in this division.

By command of Major General Bell:

H. C. BENSON, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 2, APRIL 1, 1913, THIRD DIVISION.

Capt. Dennis P. Quinlan, acting judge advocate, having reported this date, is announced as acting judge advocate of the division.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., to witness Field Artillery fire at that post and return to proper station. (April 8, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 59, March 13, 1913, War D., as directs Capt. William T. Merry, G.S., to make an inspection of the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, is revoked. (April 9, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Hunter, I.G., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (April 9, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

The leave granted Col. John A. Hull, J.A., is extended one month. Upon the expiration of this leave Colonel Hull will proceed to the Philippines from San Francisco, Cal., about May 5, 1913. (April 3, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dodds, J.A., will be relieved treatment at Division Hospital, Manila, date of sailing of first transport for U.S., and will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital, for treatment. (Feb. 10, Phil. D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Leave three months, about June 1, 1913, to Col. Abiel L. Smith, Q.M. Corps. (April 7, War D.)

Leave fourteen days, effective about April 1, 1913, to Col. John B. Bellinger, Q.M. Corps. (March 28, E.D.)

Lieut. Col. George McK. Williamson, Q.M. Corps, having reported, is assigned temporarily in charge of the general supply depot of the Q.M. Corps at Galveston, Texas. (March 19, S.D.)

Capt. William H. Noble, Q.M. Corps, having reported is assigned temporarily for duty as assistant to the depot Q.M. at Galveston, Texas. (March 19, S.D.)

Major Robert S. Smith, Q.M. Corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty, relieving Lieut. Col. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M. Corps, who will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of that department. (April 3, War D.)

Capt. Edmond R. Tompkins, Q.M. Corps, will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of 2d Division. (April 3, War D.)

Capt. Jairus A. Moore, Q.M. Corps, relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, about Oct. 5, 1913, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to the United States, report by telegraph for further orders. (April 3, War D.)

Capt. James D. Taylor, Jr., Q.M. Corps, having reported, is assigned temporarily as assistant to the depot Q.M. at Galveston, Texas. (March 18, S.D.)

Capt. Ernest S. Wheeler, Q.M. Corps, having reported, will report to C.O., Base and Port of Embarkation for duty. (March 21, S.D.)

The following changes of station and assignment to duty of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered:

Capt. Julius N. Kilian is relieved duty at Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Panay, and will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty, relieving Capt. Terence E. Murphy as Q.M. of that post on date of the latter's relief from duty in the Q.M. Corps.

After completion of his payments on muster of Feb. 28, 1913, Capt. Stanley S. Ross will stand relieved from duty at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, on date of sailing of next steamer for Camp Overton, Mindanao, and will proceed to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty.

Capt. Philip W. Corbuser, 8th Cav., detailed in the Q.M. Corps, Feb. 22, 1913, will proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty. (Feb. 18, Phil. Dept.)

Capt. Edmond R. Tompkins, Q.M.C., having reported March 28, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of the

department, and assistant to the chief Q.M. of the Second Division from March 28, 1913. (March 29, Central Dept.)

Leave for twenty days to Capt. James Hanson, Q.M.C. (April 9, War D.)

Par. 10, S.O. 73, War D., March 29, 1913, relating to Sergt. Frank C. Kennedy, Q.M. Corps, is revoked. (April 7, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John Hafner, Q.M. Corps, is relieved from duty on transport Lisicum, now at Shanghai, China, and will be sent available transportation to Manila, for duty. (Feb. 9, Phil. D.)

Sergt. Milton M. Lippmann, Q.M. Corps, Madison Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty in the office of the depot Q.M., that city. (April 5, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Marien H. DeGraff, Q.M. Corps, Governors Island, N.Y., will be sent to Gettysburg, Pa., for temporary duty in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. (April 5, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Oliver J. Cowles, Q.M. Corps (appointed April 2, 1913, from squadron sergeant major, 1st Cav.), now at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., will be sent to Fort Corbett, Texas, for duty. (April 5, War D.)

Pay Clerk Robert G. Nunan, Q.M. Corps, now on duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed at earliest practicable moment to Galveston, Texas, for duty. (April 5, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William J. Cobb, Q.M. Corps, Warwick Barracks, Cebu, will be sent about April 15, 1913, to Fort McDowell, Cal., to await action on his application for retirement. (Feb. 14, Phil. Div.)

The following changes in station of pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, are ordered:

Percy G. Hoyt relieved duty Warwick Barracks, Cebu, on date of departure therefrom of Capt. Stanley S. Ross, Q.M. Corps, and will accompany that officer to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty.

Dudley M. Brown relieved duty Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Panay, to Manila, for duty.

William J. Daughton, Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, and James M. Hezmalbach, Camp Overton, Mindanao, relieved duty at their respective stations and embark about March 15, 1913, for San Francisco, where they will report to depot Q.M.

Archie H. Willis relieved duty office of chief Q.M., date of sailing of first transport for Zamboanga, Mindanao, and will proceed to Pettit Barracks for duty.

William J. Lisle relieved duty office of chief Q.M. date of sailing of first transport for Camp Overton, Mindanao, and proceed thereto for duty. (Feb. 18, Phil. Dept.)

Q.M. Sergt. Benjamin A. Anderson, Q.M. Corps, is relieved duty Davao, Mindanao; to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Feb. 15, Phil. Dept.)

Q.M. Sergt. John A. McDougall, Q.M. Corps, is relieved duty Davao, Mindanao; to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Robinson; Q.M. Corps, who will be sent to Manila, for duty. (Feb. 15, Phil. Dept.)

Par. 20, S.O. 77, April 3, 1913, War D., is amended to read as follows: Capt. Jairus A. Moore, Q.M.C., is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, about Sept. 1, 1913, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to the United States and report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders. (April 8, War D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 75, and Par. 10, S.O. 79, War D., April 1 and 5, 1913, respectively, relating to Sergt. Frank J. Fandle, Q.M.C., are revoked. (April 8, War D.)

Sergt. Frank J. Fandle, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is assigned to duty at that post. (April 8, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Oscar P. Engstrom, Q.M.C. (appointed April 4, 1913, from first class sergeant, Signal Corps), now at Fort Wood, N.Y., is assigned to duty at that post. (April 9, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE M. TORNEY, S.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Col. Daniel M. Appel from duty as chief surgeon, Central Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail about May 5, 1913, for Honolulu, for duty as chief surgeon of Hawaiian Department.

Col. William Stephenson from duty as assistant to the chief surgeon and sanitary inspector, Eastern Department, and also as chief surgeon, 1st Division, to Chicago, Ill., for assignment to duty as chief surgeon of Central Department.

Col. William D. Crosby from duty at the Soldiers' Home, D.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to duty as chief surgeon of Southern Department.

So much of Par. 23, S.O. 36, Feb. 12, 1913, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley is revoked. Lieutenant Colonel Bradley is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed by first available transport from Manila to United States, for duty as chief surgeon of the 1st Division, and in addition to that duty as sanitary inspector of the Eastern Department. (April 5, War D.)

Major Jere B. Clayton, M.C., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in addition to his other duties is detailed as acting inspector-instructor of the officers of the Medical Corps of the Militia of Oregon stationed at the Multnomah county armory. (March 29, Western Dept.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. William P. Banta, M.C., about April 5, 1913. (Feb. 8, Phil. Div.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit China, is granted Col. Guy L. Edie, M.C., about April 1, 1913. (Feb. 12, Phil. Div.)

Lieut. Col. Walter D. McCaw, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed for conducting preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, vice Col. Louis A. La Garde, M.C., relieved. (April 3, War D.)

Major Frank C. Baker, M.C., will be relieved from duty at Camp Overton, Mindanao, about March 23, 1913, and will then proceed to Manila, Cuartel de Espana, for duty. (Feb. 13, Phil. Div.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Major Peter C. Field, M.C., about April 5, 1913. (Feb. 17, Phil. Dept.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. W. Cole Davis, M.C., about May 1, 1913. (Feb. 13, Phil. Div.)

Leave for one month, when relieved from duty at Fort Jay, N.Y., by another medical officer and to terminate not later than May 5, 1913, when he will comply with War Department orders, is granted 1st Lieut. John J. Reddy, M.C. (April 1, E.D.)

Capt. John B. H. Waring, M.C., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, base hospital, for treatment. (March 29, 2d Division.)

Capt. John A. Clark, M.C., now at Cincinnati, Ohio, will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for temporary duty at that post. (April 8, War D.)

Leave for one month and two days, when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Charles E. Doerr, M.C. (April 9, War D.)

Leave for three months and twenty-five days, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days and to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Frederick S. Wright, M.C., about June 1, 1913. (April 9, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Edgar F. Haines, M.R.C., now in this city, is relieved from duty prescribed in Par. 2, S.O. 11, Phil. Div., Jan. 14, 1913, and will report to C.O., Division Hospital, Manila, for duty. (Feb. 7, Phil. Div.)

When their services are no longer required at Davao, Mindanao, the medical officers thereof will proceed to and take station as indicated below, for duty: 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe, M.R.C., to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan; 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, M.R.C., to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao. (Feb. 15, Phil. Dept.)

First Lieut. Alpha M. Chase, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Dade, Fla., to his home. Lieutenant Chase is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States upon the expiration of five months' leave. (April 8, War D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 30, Phil. Div., Feb. 5, 1913, as relates to Sergt. 1st Class Harry A. R. Kroger, H.C., is revoked. (Feb. 15, Phil. Dept.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Ethel H. James, H.C., will be sent on the first available transport to Manila, P.I., for duty upon completion of shipment of medical property at Boise Barracks. (April 4, War D.)

The enlisted men of the Hospital Corps who arrived on the transport Logan Feb. 3, 1913, are assigned as follows: Sergt. 1st Class William W. Elcock, to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan; Sergt. 1st Class Ralph Ross, to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao; Sergt. 1st Class Harry A. R. Kroger, to Davao, Mindanao. (Feb. 5, Phil. Div.)

The following changes of station of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are ordered: Sergt. 1st Class Harry A. R. Kroger, casual detachment, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Camp Downes, Leyte; Sergt. 1st Class Robert R. Linden, Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Division Hospital, Manila; Sergt. 1st Class Aaron Freeman, Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite; Sergt. 1st Class Harry L. Reiter, Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite (when relieved by Sergt. 1st Class Freeman), to Camp Keithley, Mindanao. (Feb. 15, Phil. Dept.)

The following enlisted men of Hospital Corps are relieved duty at their respective stations and will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with Ambulance Company No. 4: Sergt. 1st Class Roderick C. Boyer, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan; Sergt. 1st Class Robert L. McEnroe, Davao, Mindanao; Sergt. 1st Class William McFarland, Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao. (Feb. 6, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class Brown F. Atkin, H.C., Fort Riley, Kas., will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (April 9, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

First Lieut. Raymond E. Ingalls, D.S., accompanied by his assistant, will proceed on first steamer leaving Seattle, Wash., after April 14 to stations in the order named below for temporary duty, as indicated: Fort Lisicum, Alaska, twenty days; Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, thirty days; Fort Egbert, Alaska, four days; Circle, Alaska, three days; Fort Gibbon, Alaska, twenty-five days; Fairbanks, Alaska, seven days; Fort St. Michael, Alaska, twenty days; Fort Davis, Alaska, twenty days. Upon completion of the duty return to proper station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (March 28, Western Dept.)

Leave three months, about May 1, 1913, to 1st Lieut. John R. Ames, dental surgeon. (April 3, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Capt. William D. A. Anderson, C.E., will make not to exceed one visit per month during April, May, and June, 1913, to Philadelphia and Scranton, Pa., for the purpose of supervising the training and instruction of Companies A and B, Engrs., National Guard of Pennsylvania, and one visit during the same period to Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of instructing the Battalion of Engineers, Ohio National Guard. (April 5, War D.)

Capt. John J. Kingman, C.E., and 1st Lieut. William E. Holliday and 2d Lieut. Allen M. Burdett, 7th Inf., are appointed acting Q.M. (April 7, War D.)

First Sergt. Patrick Morgan, Co. L, 3d Battalion of Engrs., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 7, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Par. 26, S.O. 73, March 29, 1913, War D., relating to Capt. Carr W. Waller, O.D., is revoked. (April 7, War D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 48, War D., Feb. 27, 1913, as directs that Ord. Sergt. Charles W. Aldridge be sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, is revoked. (April 5, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles W. Aldridge upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, will be sent to Fort Winfield Scott, to relieve Ord. Sergt. George L. King. Sergeant King upon relief will be sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (April 5, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. John W. Brockhage now sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, will be sent by first transport to San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital, for treatment. (Feb. 13, Phil. Div.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 48, War D., Feb. 27, 1913, as directs that Ord. Sergt. Charles W. Aldridge be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., and Par. 19, S.O. 79, War D., April 5, 1913, relating to that soldier, are revoked. (April 9, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Edwin A. Hickman, S.C., from duty at his present station to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for purpose of taking special course at the Army Signal School. (April 7, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Van E. Roddey, Co. G, S.C., upon being relieved from duty at Governors Island, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty as telegraph operator. (April 1, E.D.)

First Class Sergts. Alexander E. Whitworth and John A. Perry, S.C., Sitka, Alaska, will proceed to Juneau, Alaska, to arrive before May 5, 1913, and report to 1st Lieut. Paul C. Potter, 30th Inf., for purpose of taking examination for eligible list for promotion to master signal electrician. (March 25, Western Dept.)

First Class Sergt. Charles A. Little, S.C., now at Skagway, Alaska, proceed to Hadley, Alaska, for duty as operator in charge of that point. (March 31, Western Dept.)

Capt. Charles D. F. Chandler, S.C., having reported in Washington, is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army until such time as it shall be necessary for him to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., as heretofore ordered. (April 8, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Second Lieut. Henry D. F. Munnikhuysen, 1st Cav., is detailed to perform the duties of quartermaster and engineer, ordnance and signal officer at Camp Yosemite, Cal., during the coming season. (March 27, Western Dept.)

Leave for three months, about April 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Chaplain Halsey C. Gavit, 1st Cav. (March 25, Western Dept.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

First Lieut. Edmund A. Buchanan, 2d Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas, will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (March 30, S. Dept.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, 5th Cav., now at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will join his troop, H, at Fort Apache, for duty. (March 19, S.D.)

First Lieut. John K. Hume, 5th Cav., will proceed in arrest from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for trial by court martial and will report to the C.O. of the latter post. (March 23, S.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

The leave granted Capt. William O. Reed, 6th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (April 3, War D.)

Leave for ten days to 1st Lieut. George L. Converse, jr., 6th Cav. (April 7, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Leave for three months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Major Peter E. Traub, 7th Cav., about April 15, 1913. (Feb. 8, Phil. Div.)

Upon return of the troops to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, from the department field inspection, Capt. Elmer Lindsley, 7th Cav., will report to Col. William J. Nicholson, Cav., president of examining board, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 17, Phil. Dept.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave two months to Capt. Rush S. Wells, 9th Cav. (April 5, War D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav., is extended ten days. (April 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, 9th Cav., Douglas, Ariz., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for treatment. (March 28, S. Dept.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

First Lieut. Edwin L. Cox, 11th Cav., will proceed to Helena, Ark., and upon arrival report by telegraph to Major James E. Normoyle, Q.M.C., for duty pertaining to flood relief work. (April 8, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. H. G. SICKEL, ATTACHED.

Col. Cunliffe H. Murray, 12th Cav., to Fort Robinson, Neb.

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As soon as the Senate has completed its organization
and settled down to business Chairman Johnston, of the
Senate Committee on Military Affairs, will take steps
to organize a party of visitors for West Point. It has
been two years since the Senate has sent any of its
members to inspect the Military Academy, and Senator
Johnston is of the opinion that it is time to look into
the affairs at West Point. Of course, the most important
feature of the visit will be to ascertain whether Congress
is justified in expending three million dollars in the com-
pletion of the building program. The Senator is per-
sonally interested in the institution and will go into the
affairs of the Academy minutely.

Owing to the amendments that were made in the last
session to the Navy Dental Corps law, the examination
of candidates for the new corps is being suspended
awaiting an interpretation of the law by the Judge
Advocate General. The provisions of the Dental Re-
serve Corps appear to conflict with the act which created
the Dental Corps. It does not appear clear to the
Department just how long an officer should serve in
the Dental Reserve Corps before being commissioned
in the Dental Corps.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1913.

THE RIGHTS OF RIOTERS.

We have often criticized the position taken by labor
bodies regarding the use of the National Guard in the
case of strikes. It is instructive now to call attention
to the protest against calling out the Militia to repress
rioting at Buffalo sent to Governor Sulzer, of New York,
on April 9, by W. B. Fitzgerald, leader of the two
thousand conductors and motormen on strike. This is
the text of the protest: "The street railway men of
Buffalo have been forced to strike to secure their Amer-
ican rights to organize for a living wage and humane
treatment. We have just been informed that the state
troops are ordered out this morning. If this is true,
it is for the sole purpose of assisting this arrogant
company and to intimidate these working men. We
have been and still are willing to submit our contentions
to arbitration. This the company has absolutely refused.
In the name of labor we appeal to you against this
unfair and unwarranted discrimination."

This impudent appeal justifies everything that the
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has said relative to the jus-
tice in the employment of state troops for preserving
public order. The charge that the troops have been
ordered out to "assist the company" is untrue so far as
it is implied that the troops have taken sides with the
company. Whatever assistance the soldiers have given
the company has been in compelling observance of order
and preventing acts of violence against the railroad com-
pany, under contract with the city of Buffalo to run
certain cars at certain intervals over certain streets, to
do which it has received franchise rights. A particular
body of men say that the company shall not be permitted
to live up to those contractual obligations unless it
employs specified persons as its employees. The company
insists that it is able to run its cars and fulfil all its
obligations to the public provided violence is not allowed
to interfere. That violence has been used to prevent
the operation of the car lines would indicate that the
strikers themselves are convinced that if let alone the
company would run its cars, for if they thought the com-
pany could not operate its lines without the assistance
of the striking employees there would be no incitement
to violence. In entering into a contract with the street
railway company the city of Buffalo covenanted to give
it all the protection that rightfully belonged to it in
the exercise of its right to operate the car lines. The city
is therefore obligated to call upon every means in its
power to afford this protection to the company. To do
less would be to repudiate its obligations, and thus
vitate its contracts.

The Mayor of the city may differ with the police as
to whether the rioting has got beyond their power, and
may desire to prevent the police from shifting their
responsibility to the National Guard, but once it is
established that the police cannot control the situation
there remains nothing to do but to call upon the state
troops, and the attitude that Mr. Fitzgerald asks the
Governor to assume is an attitude which, we scarcely
need to inform our intelligent readers, would throw
the doors wide open to anarchy and to the removal of
all governmental restraint. The favorite motto of that
great German-American worker for political liberty and
democracy, Francis Lieber, would be a good guide for
workingmen in all their labor troubles: "Nullum jus
sine officio, nullum officium sine jure" (No right without
its duties, no duty without its rights). In Buffalo, as
elsewhere, labor men seem to believe that the rights
to be observed are all on one side and the duties on the
other, that they have no duties to observe, that they
may act in defiance of law without being bound by the
penalties that would punish those who should seek to
use unlawful violence against them.

Peace and order in the last analysis are not at present,
no matter what they may be in the millennium, based
on anything but force, on the "strong arm of the law,"
and for the authorities of a city or state to waive that
fact and to permit violence to reign unchecked by the
military is to strike at the very foundations of society.
When the outlaws shot down the officers of the law at
Hillsville, Va., recently, the entire machinery of the state
of Virginia was put into operation for the apprehension
of the murderers. So must it be in the situation at
Buffalo. If the principles of government mean anything,
they mean that physical violence cannot be permitted as
a deciding factor in labor or other disputes outside of
law, and that if physical force is to be invoked by
strikers or rioters the state has the right to meet that
physical force with an assertion of the physical force
upon which its authority finally must depend.

It has been suggested to the Secretary of the Navy
that he should consider the matter of requiring ships
to leave the navy yards promptly at the expiration of

the period allotted for their overhaul. There has never been any serious trouble in getting ships to the yards promptly on the dates specified for the beginning of overhaul periods. But when a ship is in a yard it seems to be a great effort to get it away on schedule time. Quite frequently it has been necessary to change the entire plan of the fleet on account of delays at the yard. This was often the result of the failure of contractors to deliver material, and the Secretary, it is understood, will look into this feature of the work at the yards very closely.

NEW DEAL AT NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following was given out by the Navy Department on April 10: "Pursuant to Secretary Daniels's announced policy that officers arriving at the head of their grades should have adequate sea experience in the grade to establish beyond doubt their qualifications to assume greater responsibilities at sea in the grade to which they are to be promoted, Capt. T. M. Potts and Comdr. Philip Andrews, recently examined for promotion to the grades of rear admiral and captain, respectively, have been detailed for sea duty. These are the only officers of commanding rank who have come up for promotion since March 4. Captain Potts goes to command the battleship Louisiana and Commander Andrews goes to command the cruiser Montana. Captain Potts has had ten months' sea experience as captain, and Commander Andrews two months' as commander. Secretary Daniels does not deem these periods sufficient to establish beyond doubt the qualifications of officers in these grades to assume the greater responsibilities of the next higher grades. After demonstrating by sufficient experience at sea that they are qualified for the duties of the higher grade, these officers will be promoted to fill the vacancies occurring on March 26, 1913, without detriment to their positions on the list of officers of the Navy. Capt. Henry T. Mayo, appointed to the Navy from Vermont and at present commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, has been ordered to relieve Captain Potts as aid for personnel. Captain Mayo has had over twenty-three years' sea service in the various grades and his professional qualifications are the highest. He has been very successful as commandant of the Mare Island Yard, and it was in connection with this work on the Pacific coast that he was recently ordered East to attend a conference at the Navy Department. At this time Secretary Daniels had an opportunity to observe him at close range, and after looking up his sea service record decided to order him as his aid for personnel."

If Commander Andrews has had insufficient sea service in the opinion of the new Secretary it is through no fault of his own. He applied for sea service two years ago, but his application was refused by Secretary Meyer, who kept him in the Navy Department without consulting his wishes in the matter. It is questioned whether the recommendation of the promotion board in the cases of Captain Potts and Commander Andrews is not final. It certainly should be, for it is obviously unjust to make a new rule of promotion retroactive.

A well informed Navy correspondent at Washington writes the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as follows: "Several influential public men in civil life have dropped a bombshell in official circles in Washington by bringing to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy the records of some conspicuously able officers of the Navy who are away on sea duty and who are eligible and well fitted for appointment as bureau chiefs when vacancies occur. Possibly those who are disgruntled at this so-called 'political activity' on the part of the friends of their brother officers at sea are not entirely without personal interest in the outcome of the Secretary's selections. It is well to remember that there are far more officers away from Washington than there are in Washington, and that those on the spot have a marked tactical advantage which is difficult for the seagoing officers to cope with. An officer on the spot has avenues of approach to the Secretary that are even more effective than political influence, and that are not enjoyed by officers more remotely situated, and that, furthermore, are perhaps scarcely comprehended by the Secretary himself. A skilful manipulator—and there are such in the Navy just as there are everywhere—can make effective use of opportunities in Washington for the advancement of his own interests and the interests of his friends and co-workers. The more skilful the manipulator, the less chance there is that his activities and motives will be understood. It can easily occur that the very man who appears to be entirely unselfish and to have the least personal interest at stake is the man who is pulling most of the wires, and is possessed of abilities than in civil life would make him the manager of a great political party."

"It appears, therefore, that Secretary Daniels is making no mistake by giving very particular consideration to the requests of men prominent in official circles in civil life that the records of certain officers now at sea be carefully scrutinized with a view to placing some of these officers high in authority. Indeed, it may be a very healthy thing if the Secretary, after considering the records of all officers concerned, should select some of his immediate subordinates and advisers from among officers now at sea—officers who possibly could not easily have their records placed favorably before the Secretary except through the influence of friends in Congress or through their immediate superiors at sea, for the reason that they may not be greatly in favor with those in Washington who have other axes to grind, and who

profit by the dissemination of gossip where it will do the most injury. Many officers at sea do not enjoy the partisan friendship of cliques and individual service bosses, and they therefore appear to be entitled to secure a hearing through the efforts of their friends, whose positions are such as to enable them to get the Secretary's ears." Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy tells of an experience he had while Secretary of the Navy which is interesting in this connection. In looking over the roster for an officer to be detailed to agreeable duty his eye fell on the name of Capt. John W. Philip. Inquiring concerning him he learned that Captain Philip was an excellent officer who had long been marooned at a station far from Washington and its opportunities for personal influence. Secretary Tracy ordered Captain Philip to report at the Navy Department. When he presented himself he said: "Mr. Secretary, you are the first Secretary of the Navy I have ever met."

CONGRESSIONAL PROSPECTS.

As soon as the tariff bill passes the House it is planned to appoint all the standing committees and perfect the organization for the first session of the Sixty-third Congress. This will be according to the present progress of the tariff bill, about May 1. Even if the Congress does not pass any legislation other than the tariff bill at the extra session, the Military and Naval Committees will be far from idle. Both chairmen have tentative plans for hearings and important legislation will be before both committees. While the Senate is wrestling with the tariff bill, the members of both Service committees of the House will have an excellent opportunity to consider legislation and prepare reports to be submitted at the regular session of Congress in December, when they can be acted on by the House.

Last session Chairman Hay announced his intention of making a most thorough investigation of the aviation problem. He is convinced that there should be some legislation which would result in the detail or the assignment of more officers to aviation duty. Largely to open up the question Chairman Hay introduced a bill which authorized the creation of an Aviation Corps. He did not commit himself to the measure, and in fact had not made up his mind as to just what law should be enacted. There is pending before the committee a revision of the Articles of War. With great care and his usual thoroughness, Judge Advocate General Crowder has revised the Articles of War along reformed lines advocated by Secretary of War Garrison. As the Secretary announced in an official statement, he thinks that it is important to reform the system of punishment and treatment of enlisted men in the Army. In the new Articles of War a long step in this direction is taken. It provides for the establishment of detention barracks, which were so strongly urged by the Secretary of War, and for the treatment of military offenders with a view to reforming them as well as punishing them. This is done, it is stated, without relaxation of discipline, but the new regulations tend to the betterment of discipline. The proceedings of courts-martial are very much simplified, with the result that justice can be administered in the Army with less delay. The Volunteer bill is also before the committee and is one which fits in with Secretary Garrison's policy. This will probably receive consideration both from the Senate and House Committees.

The most important matter to come up before the Naval Committee will be the Personnel bill. When Chairman Padgett takes up this subject again he is going to conduct very extensive hearings. It is his intention to call not only the representatives of the different interests in the Navy Department, but officers from the fleet. No better opportunity will ever be afforded to go into the personnel question than during the special session. For the last five or six sessions there has always been such a big battleship fight that personnel legislation has been crowded into the background. The friends of the Navy have been so busy fighting for its maintenance that they have not had time to give to questions of efficiency that are involved in the personnel legislation.

Officers of the North Atlantic Fleet are very much encouraged by the visit of Secretary Daniels, who evinced such deep interest in the fleet and seemed to be so enthusiastic that they are convinced that the new administration will do much to increase the efficiency of the fleet, as well as to improve navy yard management. Regret was expressed by the officers that the Secretary and his party had no opportunity to witness more than the elementary form of long range firing. The hope is expressed that the Secretary will find time to attend the fall target practice, which is more impressive and more clearly demonstrates battle efficiency. If the Secretary can find time to attend the target practice and other exercises he will do much to increase the enthusiasm of the officers and men. The Maryland and Colorado will soon hold target practice off San Diego if the health conditions on board the Colorado permit. She is now on the way to San Diego with several cases of scarlet fever aboard. If the Colorado is unable to fire at the time it is probable that the Maryland will be instructed to do so individually. The South Dakota and California will have the practice later in the spring, when conditions in Mexico permit their being relieved. The Connecticut, Idaho and Minnesota will soon relieve the Georgia, Vermont and Virginia at the Mexican ports. According to the present plan the Georgia, Vermont and Virginia will fire the prescribed

forms of the spring target practice before the close of the fiscal year. The Nebraska, now on her way north from Mexico, will fire immediately upon her arrival at the Southern Drill Grounds. The Delaware, Rhode Island and New Hampshire will begin their practice April 14. The departure of the Kansas from the yard has been delayed, but it is hoped that this vessel will be able to fire with the Delaware, Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

The argument known as "put up or shut up" is the one used most effectively by Mr. Andrew Carnegie as there are few men in the country, and certainly none among the Army and Navy folk, who can answer it effectively. What other man would be listened to if he talked such nonsense as this amiable ironmaster? For example, Mr. Carnegie in discussing the "Baseless Plan of War" tells us that "our republic has no one who wishes to go to war with her to-day, and has not in our day had one desirous of doing so, although Mr. Roosevelt when president was once strongly frightened"; that "no one ventures to name the nations or nation that has the faintest idea of quarreling with us"; and that "all we have to do is to show our confidence in the continuance of present happy relations with all and cease expanding (sic) either Army or Navy." It is told of a former Governor of the State of Rhode Island that when he displayed his right hand in dealing cards, one of the quartette of players bet that there was not a dirtier hand in the room. The Governor promptly took the bet and won it by holding up his other hand. In answer to anyone disposed to question whether the assinnity of the remark we quote above can be excelled, we add the following from the same article: "It would possibly be our best policy, to invite our invaders to land; guide them into the interior so far as they would go—getting in they would find easy, but when it came to the question of how they would get out, it would be another story—surrounded as they would be by hundreds of thousands of sharpshooters from every quarter of the compass."

If the President follows the scheme for the equitable distribution of brigadier generals among the different arms and corps of the Service he will appoint an Artilleryman to succeed Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler when he retires. The Cavalry is now ahead of its allotted share, and claims that the Infantry is about even. Some of the Infantry officers do not admit this, but insist that the next vacancy should be given to that arm of the Service. However, it must be admitted the Artillery is far behind its allotment as compared with the Cavalry, and the President is not impressed by the argument that the duties of Artillery officers unfit them for command as general officers. In connection with the prospective vacancy, Colonels Wisner, Strong and Bailey, of the Coast Artillery, and Colonels Hoyle and Adams, of the Field Artillery, are being mentioned. A correspondent writing on this subject says: "Referring to occasional notes on the appointment of brigadier generals from the different fighting branches of the Service, it is reasonable to suppose that the choice of the President will be from the list only of those officers of the old Army—'befo' the war'—in this case, 1898. By an examination of the records (Army Register, 1913), we find that of the officers now on the active list the following shows the percentages of the different branches who served previous to 1898: Cavalry, 15 regiments, 225 out of 812, making a percentage of 27.7; Infantry, 30 regiments, 375 out of 812, 22 per cent.; Field Artillery, 6 regiments, 33 out of 271, 12.1 per cent.; Coast Artillery Corps, 92 out of 798, 11.5 per cent."

The first Chinese Parliament was inaugurated on April 8. Five hundred Representatives out of 596 and 177 Senators out of 274, all of them earnest-looking men of mature years and nearly all dressed in European fashion, silently awaited the appointed hour of opening. As the clock struck eleven several bands played the national anthem, while the assemblage rose to its feet. Outside vast crowds thronged the precincts of the Parliament building and cheered as a salute of 101 guns, signaling the inauguration, boomed from the adjacent city wall. All the streets of the city were decorated with flags and triumphal arches had been erected in many places. The occasion was observed as a general holiday throughout China. The election of a president to succeed the provisional president, Yuan Shi-Kai, will take place in a few months.

On account of the fifty-six vacancies existing in the Navy Medical Corps it will be impossible to order all of the officers who are due for promotion up for examination on April 15. There are fifteen assistant surgeons and two passed assistant surgeons due for the examination, but only part of them can be relieved from their posts on April 15. This condition is brought about partially by a number of medical officers who are on detached service.

Two of the most discussed candidates for the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering are Capt. Benjamin C. Bryan, Director of Navy Yards, and Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richards. However, they did not have the field alone, because of fifteen or twenty officers who have strong endorsements from influential Senators and members of Congress and political leaders. Captain Bryan's friends insist that he is especially qualified for it, as he graduated from the Naval Academy as an engineer.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRA) SESSION.

In pursuance of the proclamation of President Wilson made on March 17, the Sixty-third Congress convened on April 7 in extraordinary session. In this first session of the new Congress attention will hardly be given to much else than the questions of tariff and banking regulation. The first day saw the usual flood of private pension bills introduced along with a number of proposed laws of general interest. The Senate, alone has its Military and Naval Committees appointed, and in this branch of the National Legislature Service measures may perhaps receive committee consideration during the extra session, though few bills may become law until the regular winter session.

On the second day of Congress President Wilson, availing himself of a privilege in disuse for over a century, appeared in the House and read in person his first message to Congress, the Senate sitting with the House in joint meeting for the purpose. The President's message was brief, dealing wholly with tariff and financial matters, and closing with the following paragraph:

We are called upon to render the country a great service in more matters than one. Our responsibility should be met and our methods should be thorough, as thorough, as moderate and well considered, based upon the facts as they are and not worked out as if we were beginners. We are to deal with the facts of our own day, with the facts of no other, and to make laws which square with those facts. It is best, indeed it is necessary, to begin with the tariff. I will urge nothing upon you now at the opening of your session which can obscure that first object or divert our energies from that clearly defined duty. At a later time I may take the liberty of calling your attention to reforms which should press close upon the heels of the tariff changes, if not accompany them, of which the chief is the reform of our banking and currency laws; but just now I refrain. For the present, I put these matters on one side and think only of this one thing—the changes in our fiscal system which may best serve to open once more the free channels of prosperity to a great people whom we would serve to the utmost and throughout both rank and file.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 35, Mr. du Pont.—Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to the Senate of the United States as early as possible the following information: First, The nature and character of the duties that retired officers of the U.S. Army may be detailed to perform under existing laws, regulations and orders. Second, The laws, regulations and orders, if any, that define what is known as active duty on the retired list, and whether such laws, regulations and orders permit officers on the retired list to apply for such duty. Third, The number of retired officers of the Army who have applied for active duty on the retired list since Jan. 1, 1908, and the percentage of those applying who have been detailed on active duty on the retired list during this period.

S. 1, Mr. Owen.—To establish a Department of Health.

S. 2, Mr. Ransdell.—Appropriating funds to prevent floods on the Mississippi River and to improve navigation thereon.

S. 4, Mr. La Follette.—To abolish the involuntary servitude imposed upon seamen in the merchant marine of the United States.

S. 8, Mr. Gallinger.—For the erection of a statue to the memory of Gen. James Miller at Peterboro, N.H.

S. 57, Mr. Warren.—That hereafter military attachés while serving on duty at embassies abroad shall have the rank of colonel, and while serving on duty at legations abroad shall have the rank of lieutenant colonel: Provided, That all officers serving as military attachés shall continue to receive the same pay and allowances which they receive under existing law, and nothing in this act shall be construed to increase such pay or allowances or to reduce the rank of such officers while serving as herein provided.

S. 58, Mr. Warren.—Relative to the exchange of certain properties between the insular government of Porto Rico and the War Department.

S. 96, Mr. Root.—To prevent discrimination in Panama Canal tolls.

S. 103, Mr. Smith, of Arizona.—To grant permission for erection of a hotel on the Fort Huachuca Military Reservation.

S. 119, Mr. McCumber.—To authorize sale of lands in abandoned military reservation of Fort Hancock, near Bismarck, N.D.

S. 121, Mr. McCumber.—That from and after the passage of this act petty officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service in the regular or volunteer forces prior to April 9, 1865, shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade upon the retired list by reason of such service: Provided, That if such advanced rank or rating shall not carry with it an increase of pay, or if there be no higher enlisted grade to which advancement may be made as herein authorized, then and in such cases said men shall receive an increase of pay of twenty per centum over and above the retired pay actually received by them, respectively, at the time of the passage of this act. Sec. 2. That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any person in the Navy or Marine Corps, and that its provisions shall not operate to create any claim for back pay. Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and are hereby, repealed.

S. 131, Mr. McCumber.—To provide for placing ex-Presidents of the United States on the retired list as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and to provide for an annuity for the widows of Presidents and ex-Presidents.

S. 136, Mr. Nelson.—To promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States, to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto, and to promote safety at sea.

S. 174, Mr. Bradley.—To correct the record in the case of P.A. Surg. William Niel McDonnell, U.S.N.

S. 196, Mr. Bradley.—For the reinstatement of Lieut. Col. Constantine Marrast Perkins to the active list of the Marine Corps.

S. 279, Mr. Smoot.—To establish a Public Health Service.

S. 385, Mr. Martine, of New Jersey.—To amend Sec. 1440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to naval officers accepting diplomatic appointments.

S. 391, Mr. Jones.—To readjust the lineal rank of certain officers of the U.S. Army. That on and after the passage of this act all permanent officers of the Quartermaster Corps created by the Act approved Aug. 24, 1912, on the active list and below the grade of brigadier general shall be arranged in each grade on one list for both rank and promotion, according to date of original entry into either the Quartermaster, Subsistence or Pay Department: Provided, That when any officer shall be promoted to the next higher grade he shall take rank therein according to the provisions of this act as already set forth.

S. 392, Mr. Townsend.—To create in the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War.

S. 493, Mr. Gronna.—To change the military record of Henry Clay Anderson from corporal to captain of staff, without pay.

S. 494, Mr. Gronna.—To establish a hydrographic station at Los Angeles, Cal.

S. 528, Mr. Tillman.—For the relief of Capt. Frank Parker.

S. 542, Mr. du Pont.—To provide for raising the volunteer

forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war.

S. 561, Mr. Jones.—To provide for the award of congressional medals of honor to officers and enlisted men of the naval service and officers and enlisted men of the revenue marine.

S. 570, Mr. Penrose.—For the erection of a memorial amphitheater in the Gettysburg National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pa.

S. 571, Mr. Penrose.—To construct a Lincoln memorial highway from the White House, Washington, D.C., to the battle field of Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania.

S. 575, Mr. Penrose.—Amending Sec. 2 of the Act of April 19, 1908, to read as follows: "Sec. 2. That if any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late Civil War, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his Army or Navy service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the filing of her application therefor under this act, at the rate of \$12 per month during her widowhood: Provided, That said widow shall have survived said soldier or sailor prior to the date of the approval of this act; and the benefits of this section shall include those widows whose husbands, if living, would have a pensionable status under the joint resolutions of Feb. 15, 1895, July 1, 1902, and June 28, 1906."

S. 652, Mr. Myers.—To place certain ex-acting assistant surgeons of the U.S. Army on the retired list of the U.S. Army.

S. 655, Mr. Myers.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to survey the lands of the abandoned Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation and open the same to settlement.

S. 683, Mr. Jones.—To place the name of Sergt. Herman C. Funk upon the officers' retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 685, Mr. Jones.—To appoint James W. Keen as master's mate in the Revenue Cutter Service and to place him as such upon the retired list.

S. 686, Mr. Jones.—To restore to the active list 1st Lieut. of Engrs. Henry O. Slayton, retired, U.S.R.C.S.

H. J. Res. 7, Mr. Austin.—Providing for the purchase of the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va.

H. J. Res. 10, Mr. Austin.—Making the twelfth day of February, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, in each year a legal holiday.

H. J. Res. 19, Mr. Ferris.—Authorizing the President of the United States to prepare for withdrawal of sovereignty of the United States, for the delivery of full possession, control and government of the Filipino people, and to promote their future prosperity and independence by treaties of neutrality.

H. J. Res. 21, Mr. Levy.—Recognizing "The Star Spangled Banner" as the official anthem of the United States of America. That whenever "The Star Spangled Banner" is played on any occasion at any public place where persons belonging to any branch of the Government service are present they will stand at attention, and all other citizens will stand, such positions being retained until the last note of "The Star Spangled Banner."

H. J. Res. 32, Mr. Copley.—Authorizing the President of the United States to invite foreign governments to participate in the naval parade that will mark the official opening of the Panama Canal in 1915.

H. J. Res. 34, Mr. Cullop.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to use tents and rations for the relief of destitute persons in the flood districts of the States of Ohio and Indiana. Appropriates \$500,000.

H. J. Res. 39, Mr. Ansberry.—For the relief of sufferers from floods in the State of Ohio. Appropriates \$25,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and authority is hereby specifically given to the Secretary of War to use this sum for the relief of sufferers, and also for the purpose of replacing by purchase such subsistence, quartermaster's and medical supplies which may have been furnished by the Secretary of War for such relief from the stores on hand for the use of the Army; and for the purpose of defraying all extra cost to the War Department incurred in mileage of officers, transportation of troops, and all other expenditures which would not have been necessary but for the relief measures herein described and referred to.

H. Res. 10, Mr. Hobson.—Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War be requested to report to the House of Representatives the conditions surrounding the naval stations and military posts in the United States and its possessions as they bear upon the health and morals of officers and enlisted men, including the number and percentage of cases of drunkenness and of venereal diseases in each place during the last ten years of record, and also the number of saloons and disorderly houses now operating within a radius of one mile of each place, and to recommend such measures as they may deem expedient in each case to improve such conditions, including the extent of the zone surrounding each place, if any, in which it would, in their judgment, be expedient to forbid by law the issuing of Federal licenses to sell alcoholic liquors.

H. Res. 11, Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—Resolved, That there be printed and bound, for the use of the House, one thousand copies of the history of the United States navy yard at Boston, Mass., prepared by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and under the direction of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, by the late Rear Admiral George Preble, U.S.N.

H. R. 1, Mr. Hughes, of Georgia.—That the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Army shall constitute the enlisted personnel of the Hospital Corps now authorized by law and shall consist of thirty sergeants major at \$75 per month; three hundred sergeants, first class, at \$65 per month; sergeants, at \$36 per month; corporals, at \$24 per month; cooks, at \$30 per month; privates, first class, at \$21 per month; and privates, at \$16 per month, with such increase for length of service and other allowances as are or may hereafter be established by law.

H. R. 4, Mr. Ashbrook.—To provide for a U.S. bureau of Government supplies.

H. R. 12, Mr. Howard.—Authorizing the establishment of a brigade post at Fort McPherson, Ga.

H. R. 14, Mr. Langley.—To extend the provisions of the pension Act of May 11, 1912, to the officers and enlisted men of all state militia and other state organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of ninety days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children and dependent parents, and for other purposes.

H. R. 15, Mr. Russell.—Same as H. R. 14.

H. R. 26, Mr. Stephens, of California.—Providing for the establishment and operation of a Government owned and controlled line of steamers along the Pacific coast and through the Panama Canal, and making provisions therefor.

H. R. 33, Mr. Palmer.—To erect a monument to the memory of John Sumner and Stephen Stroudsburg, Pa., who served through the Civil War as the representative recruit for Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States.

H. R. 35, Mr. Lobeck.—To provide for paving with a proper material the Fort Crook Military Boulevard from Fort Crook Military Reservation to the south city limits of South Omaha, Neb., so as to perfect a continuous paved highway from Fort Crook Military Reservation to Fort Omaha Military Reservation. Appropriates \$100,000.

H. R. 43, Mr. Palmer.—Providing for the purchase of an oil painting entitled, "The Death of Brevet Lieut. Col. Alonzo H. Cushing"—\$5,000.

H. R. 99, Mr. Reilly.—For marking the site of old Fort Phil Kearney and the wagon box fight.

H. R. 120, Mr. Raker.—Authorizing the War Department to station Federal troops in the national forests during certain times of each year.

H. R. 147, Mr. Flood, of Virginia.—To construct a highway from the station in the town of Appomattox, Va., to be the battle field of Appomattox and other points of interest near said battle field.

H. R. 184, Mr. Mott.—To provide for a survey and estimate of cost of a ship canal connecting the navigable waters of Niagara River.

H. R. 189, Mr. Mott.—To appoint Bradley Winslow as colonel on the retired list, U.S. Army.

H. R. 205, Mr. Austin.—Making certain funds applicable in payment of expenses of encampments of Organized Militia.

H. R. 215, Mr. Austin.—Requiring the flag of the United States to be displayed at educational institutions to which officers of Army or Navy are assigned, at agricultural colleges or experiment stations receiving Government aid, and at ambassadors, ministers, consuls and consular agents' offices.

H. R. 216, Mr. Austin.—To amend an act entitled "An act to increase the pensions of widows, minor children, etc., of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War."

H. R. 217, Mr. Austin.—To create in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, a roll to be known as the "Civil War officers' annuity honor roll"; to authorize placing thereon, with pay, certain surviving officers who served in the Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War and who are not now on the retired list of the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

H. R. 220, Mr. Austin.—To protect honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines employed under the civil service who are rated as "good" from discharge or reduction from said service; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

H. R. 224, Mr. Austin.—That from and after the passage of this act all honorably discharged United States soldiers who served in the War with Spain shall be entitled to the benefits of the general pension laws, regardless of whether they contracted disease or have been permanently injured in line of duty.

H. R. 225, Mr. Austin.—To provide for the erection of an Army and Navy hospital at Knoxville, Tenn. (\$300,000).

H. R. 1075, Mr. Gardner.—For the relief of James Henry Payne (Naval Affairs).

H. R. 1076, Mr. Gardner.—For relief of Sarah J. Luscomb, widow of Lieut. Henry R. Luscomb.

H. R. 1099, Mr. Hamilton, of Michigan.—To correct the muster of Herman Haupt, late colonel and brigadier general of volunteers.

H. R. 1129, Mr. Howard.—For the reinstatement of Lieut. Col. Constantine Marrast Perkins to the active list of the Marine Corps.

H. R. 1191, Mr. Kahn.—Authorizing the President to appoint Weldon B. Page a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

H. R. 1192, Mr. Kahn.—Authorizing the President to appoint Alexander Shiras Gassaway a second assistant engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service.

H. R. 1270, Mr. Linthicum.—Waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy in the case of Evan Urner Rinehart.

H. R. 1518, Mr. Raker.—For the relief of William F. Stewart, U.S.A., retired.

H. R. 1522, Mr. Raker.—For the relief of Lieut. (J.G.) F. N. Eklund, U.S.N.

H. R. 1564, Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—For the relief of P.A. Surg. Paul Tonnel Dessez, U.S.N.

H. R. 1708, Mr. Gardner.—To extend the provisions of pension act of June 27, 1890.

H. R. 1709, Mr. Gardner.—To pension widows and minor children of officers or enlisted men who served in the War with Spain or the Philippine Insurrection.

H. R. 1714, Mr. Burke, of Wisconsin.—To amend Pension Act approved April 19, 1908.

H. R. 1716, Mr. Burke, of Wisconsin.—To further increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia of the United States.

H. R. 1735, Mr. Griest.—To provide for the perpetuation of Memorial Day.

H. R. 1741, Mr. Griest (by request).—To construct a Lincoln memorial highway from the White House, Washington, D.C., to the battlefield of Gettysburg, in the state of Pennsylvania.

H. R. 1742, Mr. Griest (by request).—For the erection of a memorial amphitheater in the Gettysburg National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pa.

H. R. 1754, Mr. Cullop.—To pension widows and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the war with Spain or Philippine insurrection.

H. R. 1765, Mr. Browning.—Amending Sec. 1 of the Act of May 11, 1912, to read: "That any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War and was honorably discharged, and who is now or may hereafter be entitled to a pension under the general law, by reason of disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, at a rate of \$12 per month or more, and less than \$30 per month, and who in addition to these disabilities is now or may hereafter be suffering from other disabilities not due to his service and not the result of vicious habits, and by reason of these combined disabilities is, or shall become, totally incapacitated for the performance of any manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, \$30 per month."

H. R. 1769, Mr. Cooper.—To provide a commission for a Grant-Lee bridge as a memorial of peace and union.

H. R. 1770, Mr. Cooper.—To appropriate \$10,000 toward a monument to the Cushing brothers, U.S.A.

H. R. 1771, Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—To re-establish the grades of admiral and vice admiral in U.S. Navy.

H. R. 1775, Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—To provide medals for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who participated in certain engagements in the Civil War.

H. R. 1778, Mr. Willis.—Pensions for widows and minor children of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Spanish War.

H. R. 1779, Mr. Calder.—For a Labrador Current and Gulf Stream Commission of three members, one from the Navy.

H. R. 1805, Mr. Lafferty.—To provide and regulate transportation and to establish a post road in Alaska and to furnish transportation and fuel for the Army and Navy.

H. R. 1822, Mr. Hamilton, of Michigan.—To provide campaign badges for officers, enlisted men, sailors, or marines who served honorably in the Spanish, Philippine, or China campaigns and who were not in the United States service on January 11, 1901.

H. R. 1824, Mr. Crago.—To pension widow and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the war with Spain or Philippine insurrection.

H. R. 1825, Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay a cash reward for suggestions submitted by civilian employees of the Navy Department for improvement or economy in manufacturing processes or plant.

H. R. 1829, Mr. Hobson.—To provide for auxiliary vessels for the Navy.

H. R. 1831, Mr. Hobson.—To encourage the development of the American merchant marine and to promote commerce and the national defense.

H. R. 1833, Mr. Hobson.—To establish a council of national defense.

H. R. 1835, Mr. Hobson.—To promote the efficiency of the Marine band.

H. R. 1836, Mr. Hobson.—To authorize the creation of a temporary commission to investigate and make recommendation as to the necessity or desirability of establishing a national aerodynamical laboratory, and prescribing the duties of said commission, and providing for the expenses thereof.

H. R. 1838, Mr. Hobson.—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Commo. Oliver Hazard Perry.

H. R. 1842, Mr. Hobson.—To provide for the establishment of a memorial in celebration of a century of peace with England, in the form of an elementary utilitarian school for the practical education of the Anglo-Saxon mountaineers of the Southern Appalachian states—a memorial to Andrew Jackson and the patriots of the Southern Appalachian Mountains, whose brave services and victory at New Orleans in 1815 strengthened the treaty of Ghent and marked the beginning of 100 years of peace.

H. R. 1848, Mr. Kahn.—For the construction of a rostrum in the national cemetery in the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

H. R. 1851, Mr. Kahn.—To create in the War Department

and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Civil War Volunteer officers' retired list."

H.R. 1861, Mr. Kahn.—For the relief of Volunteer officers and soldiers who served during the war with Spain and beyond the period of their enlistment.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

H.R. 1862, Mr. Kahn.—To adjust the lineal and relative rank of certain officers of the U.S. Army. That hereafter officers suspended from promotion under the provisions of Sec. 3 of the Act approved Oct. 1, 1890, shall, when the suspension is removed, take such rank in their arm or corps that the total number of officers in their arm or corps senior to them in rank at the termination of such suspension shall be the same as the total number of officers senior to them in rank at the beginning of such suspension: Provided, That in counting the number of officers senior to the suspended officer in his arm or corps there shall be excluded from such count all officers serving details in the Staff Corps under the provisions of Sec. 27 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled, "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States": Provided further, That if at the time of or during the period of suspension their arm or corps is combined with another arm or corps or is separated into two or more arms or corps, the Secretary of War is empowered to make such an adjustment of their rank as he may deem equitable and just in accordance with the spirit and intent of this law.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to readjust, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1 of this act, the rank of all officers who have heretofore lost rank due to a reorganization or to an increase of their arm or corps during the period when such officers were suspended from promotion under the provisions of the above-quoted act approved Oct. 1, 1890: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to entitle any officer to back pay or allowances because of any increase of rank which he may receive under its provisions.

H.R. 1866, Mr. Kahn.—To purchase a suitable site on the Pacific coast to be used as a range for small-arms target practice by the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 1867, Mr. Kahn.—That in computing the length of service which shall entitle a warrant or petty officer to longevity pay or to be placed on waiting orders, under the eighth section of the Act approved April 16, 1908, to improve the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service, all creditable service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Cutter Service shall be included.

H.R. 1870, Mr. Kahn.—To retire enlisted men either in Army or Marine Corps after twenty-five years' service.

H.R. 1892, Mr. Austin.—To extend the franking privilege to the officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia.

H.R. 1893, Mr. Austin.—To provide for the erection of a statue or monument to the memory of Gen. John Sevier.

H.R. 1896, Mr. Austin.—To create a board to correct military records.

H.R. 1898, Mr. Austin.—To amend Sec. 4875 of the Revised Statutes, to provide a compensation for superintendents of national cemeteries.

H.R. 1899, Mr. Austin.—Providing for the marking and protection of the battlefield known as Fort Sanders, in Knox County, Tenn., and for the erection of a monument thereon.

H.R. 1907, Mr. Austin.—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint, by selection, an additional major general of the U.S. Army.

H.R. 1912, Mr. Townner.—Providing for a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the country at the time of the American Revolution. Appropriates \$100,000 as part contribution to the acquisition of an addition to the site and the erection thereon of an addition to the building in the District of Columbia of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

H.R. 1922, Mr. Sims.—To repeal that part of the act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama Canal, and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone, approved Aug. 24, 1912, which exempts vessels engaged in the coast-wise trade from tolls at the Panama Canal.

H.R. 1923, Mr. Lee, of Pennsylvania.—Authorizing an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for a drydock at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

H.R. 1939, Mr. Ansberry.—To remove the charge of desertion on the rolls against officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

H.R. 1947, Mr. Bartholdt.—Authorizing an appropriation for the Interparliamentary Union for International Arbitration.

H.R. 1948, Mr. Bartholdt.—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon at St. Louis, Mo.

H.R. 1953, Mr. Bartholdt.—That Sec. 38 of an act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States, approved Feb. 2, 1901, be, and is hereby, repealed.

H.R. 1965, Mr. Harrison, of New York.—Making the 12th day of October in each year a legal holiday.

H.R. 1994, Mr. Kalaniana'ole.—For the construction of a breakwater at Nawiliwili Harbor, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii. \$200,000 is appropriated.

H.R. 2003, Mr. Kalaniana'ole.—To provide a lighthouse depot at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, at a cost not to exceed \$100,000.

H.R. 2015, Mr. Good.—To authorize the appointment of Richard Hutton a pay inspector on the active list of the Navy, with the rank of commander.

RIOT DUTY BY NEW YORK GUARDSMEN.

Serious rioting in Auburn and Buffalo, N.Y., incident to strikers and their sympathizers, has required the presence of National Guard troops to uphold law and order, and the troops responded promptly. In the smaller city of Auburn, N.Y., the two companies on duty have thus far held the situation well in hand and without taking life. In Buffalo, however, a more serious problem faces the military, as there are some 300 miles of streets to patrol to prevent attacks on trolley cars and strike-breakers. The number of troops ordered out in Buffalo, which consisted of the 65th and 74th Regiments, was inadequate to cope with the turbulent element, and the 3d Regiment, less two companies on active duty at Auburn, was ordered to Buffalo on April 9. The 7th and 71st Regiments received orders to be ready for service, and their presence in Buffalo seems likely to be required. A detail from the 65th Regiment, while preventing a mob from obstructing car tracks on April 9, had to shoot into the crowd, with the unfortunate result of fatally injuring a woman and wounding a boy in the right arm. It is to be regretted that actual rioters cannot be picked off in such cases, but it almost invariably happens that those not actually guilty of violence are shot and the real culprits escape. This does not speak well for the marksmanship of the troops when put to a crucial test. We believe that half a dozen troops of cavalrymen would be more effective in Buffalo than a dozen Infantry regiments. The cavalrymen can move quickly from place to place, are elevated so that they can pick out actual rioters in a crowd, and can go for them. No crowd will stand in the face of determined advancing horsemen, with or without drawn sabers. In this connection we again refer to the wonderful work of old Troop A, of New York, in Brooklyn in 1895, and to the splendid work of the mounted men in the strike in Philadelphia some two years ago. A mere handful of troopers at the latter place completely ended the disorder. We think it a mistake that a good force of Cavalry was not ordered to Buffalo right in the beginning, in view of what they have accomplished in the past. It is also better to order a large force of Infantry than a small force, as the turbulent element more

quickly realizes the force of the law they have to contend with. Brig. Gen. S. M. Welch, in command at Buffalo, in requesting additional troops showed a thorough grasp of the situation, and it is regretted that the Governor did not honor the request.

NAVY LEAGUE CONVENTION.

The eighth annual convention of the Navy League of the United States began its three days' session in Washington on April 10, at the New Willard Hotel. Demands for a definite naval building policy to run for a specific number of years and criticism of the condition of the Atlantic Fleet marked the opening session. Henry H. Ward, vice-president of the Navy League, called the session to order and introduced the first speaker, Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was Mr. Roosevelt's first appearance in Washington as a public speaker and his first introduction to the nation as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Roosevelt called on the members of the league to aid in popularizing the Naval Establishment, and declared that as effective work could be done outside the Navy as within it. His speech met with hearty applause and was evidently regarded by the convention as directly reflecting the views of Secretary Daniels and the White House. He said, in part:

"The Navy cannot be truly successful unless the men who run it, from the Secretary down to the newest enlisted man, feel that the people of the country are thinking about them and giving them support. This is not a question of war or peace. I take it that there are as many advocates of arbitration and international peace in the Navy as in any other profession. But we are confronted with a condition—the fact that our nation has decided in the past to have a fleet and that war still is a possibility.

"We want the country to feel that in maintaining a fighting force of the highest efficiency we are at the same time educating thousands of young men to be better citizens and to be in a position to help themselves when they leave the Service. We want to give them industrial education under ideal conditions. Most of all will help to create a mercantile marine owned by us and run by us."

Capt. John Hood, U.S.N., of the Navy General Board, appealed to the Navy League to work for the building up of a Navy fit to match that of any other great Power except Great Britain. He condemned the lack of a consistent policy of naval development to meet a definite end, namely, the guarantee of the peace of the nation, and characterizing the United States fleet of to-day as "too small and heterogeneous to meet the ends which justify its maintenance and too large to be carried as a burden for a plaything." Captain Hood caused surprise by saying that not one of the 127 warships mobilized in the Hudson River review last October was ready for war. He said further:

"Not counting the British fleet, with which no conflict need ever be feared, in 1920 Germany can put to sea forty-one battleships, of which twenty-five will be Dreadnoughts, and also fifteen battle cruisers; France will have thirty-eight capital ships, of which twenty-three will be Dreadnoughts; Japan will have thirty-six, of which seventeen will be Dreadnoughts or Dreadnought cruisers. Nothing short of the General Board's policy of forty-eight battleships for the United States can even approach adequacy, and a fleet inadequate is a burden without protection.

"Take as the basis of your naval policy a building program that will give us a fleet of forty-eight first line battleships, with the lesser units and auxiliaries that go with them, by 1925, since it is hopeless to attain that result by 1920, the date originally called for by the General Board policy.

"Cut off ruthlessly and sell and scrap all vessels on the Navy list of no military value and all superfluous yards and stations not needed for the maintenance of the fleet, which uselessly are absorbing large sums of public money in their care and upkeep. Provide and train enough officers and men on the active list and in the reserve to fully man this fleet for war.

"Provide necessary bases and arsenals, and educate the people that no fleet is adequate for the preservation of peace which has not the readiness and strength to meet the enemy and say 'thou shalt not.'"

"We have inherited from our fathers no entangling alliances, but we have the Monroe Doctrine. As the nations of Europe and Asia become overcrowded with their ever-increasing populations this doctrine promises to be a fruitful source of contention and challenge, and it is no stronger than the American Fleet. There is the principle of Asiatic exclusion, the principle known as the open door policy, and there is our determination to assume military control of the Panama Canal territory and its contiguous waters. I do not believe the nation stands ready to modify or abandon any of these principles, and only a lack of knowledge by the people at large is responsible for keeping the country in a state of unreadiness to maintain them with reasonable surety of continued peace and honor."

Perry Belmont urged the creation of a council of national defense as an expert body to advise Congress on military questions, and pointed out that one of the planks of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore declared in favor of it. The Navy League has long advocated the idea. Mr. Belmont said: "As the result of the work of such a council national policies would be formulated and carried out with infinitely more efficiency and economy than under the present conditions. Congress cannot decide on national policies for the maintenance of national defense without direct and authoritative information. The international friendship of democracy and peace does not rest upon the armaments which at present weigh so heavily upon the civilized world."

At a short business meeting nine directors were elected. They were Emmet O'Neil, formerly Governor of Alabama; Clarence Ousley and Robert W. Neeser, for three years; J. D. Phelan, Mayor of San Francisco; Perry Belmont and George von L. Meyer, former Secretary of the Navy, for two years, and Beekman Winthrop, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Senator Clark, of Arkansas, and R. A. Long, of Kansas City, for one year.

On Thursday night a large number of the delegates were guests at dinner and theater parties. The doors of the Army and Navy Club were thrown open to the visiting members of the league, and many of them were stopping there.

The session on Friday was opened by Louis A. Osborne, a director of the league. Comdr. J. S. McKean, U.S.N., made an address on "The Strategic Value of the Panama Canal to the Navy," illustrated with stereopticon pictures. "The Consolidation of Navy

Yards and Stations in the Light of Strategy and Economy" was the subject of an address by Henry H. Ward, vice-president of the league, and Col. Robert M. Thompson spoke on "A Reformed System for the Promotion of Naval Officers."

In his address at Friday's session of the convention Col. Robert M. Thompson said that Congress stands in the way of efficient control of the Navy, and that younger admirals are needed to make the fleet effective. "For some reason," he said, "Congress has always had a strong prejudice against giving high rank to officers in the Navy. When the Spanish War broke out our entire system of promotion was ignored. Officers to command the fleet were selected, even from the captains' list, the senior officers being ignored, and Congress has persistently refused to provide for the situation which confronts it."

Colonel Thompson declared that in January, 1912, of the twenty-eight rear admirals on the Navy list the average service at sea for each was one year and seven months as commander, and as captain one year and nine months. He added that fifteen of the twenty-eight had had no sea service as rear admirals, while the remainder had been in supreme command on an average of only nine months at sea.

"Under the present law," he declared, "our admirals are too old when they reach the flag rank, and they have had too little experience in command to be properly qualified for handling the fleet in time of war. When an emergency comes, if our admirals are efficient, it is not because of the working of the present law, but in spite of it. Congress has much to answer for in permitting the present lamentable conditions in the Navy to exist.

"Every maritime nation in the world, except our own, has appreciated this and the vital importance of the position of admiral, and they have taken steps to secure young, vigorous and highly qualified men and to give them the necessary experience to fit them for the supreme command."

In the afternoon the delegates and Washington members were to witness a drill of the 15th Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va.; a squadron musical drill, bareback riding, jumping, tandem driving, expert driving and Cossack riding. The Navy Department extended an invitation to the league members to visit the Arlington radio station.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, was to be the chief guest at the banquet given at the Willard on Friday night, replying to the toast to be proposed by the toastmaster, Colonel Thompson. Among other guests invited were Vice-President Marshall; the Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison; the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield, and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt.

Invitations to hold the next annual convention of the league have been received from New York, St. Louis, San Francisco, Buffalo, Nashville, Milwaukee, Boston, Denver and San Diego, Cal.

AMERICAN BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

The object of the American Boy Scout Movement is to inculcate in the American boy a spirit of loyalty and obedience to the Government, to his parents and to his superiors, and by training him morally, mentally and physically to equip him to perform the duties and obligations of citizenship in the most desirable manner. It is not the purpose or intention of the organization to attempt to create young Napoleons, but to produce men like George Washington. He was trained in his youth by all sorts of robust exercise, athletic sports and woodcraft. He was taught diligently and conscientiously to perform whatever he undertook. He was thrifty, modest, truthful and courteous. If our American Boy Scouts turn out to be citizens of his type, "first in war and first in peace," the goal upon which we have set our eyes will have been reached.

The founders of our Government foresaw that the greatest safeguard against the burdens of a large standing army lay in a well organized militia, and this is just as true to-day as it was a hundred years ago. In fact, it is more so, for then over sixty per cent. of our population was in the rural sections and every country boy was accustomed to handling a rifle in shooting squirrels and other small game. Now over sixty per cent. of our population is concentrated in the cities, where boys have no means of learning how to use a rifle, except the few who join the National Guard, after they are eighteen years of age.

The military training of the boy is an essential factor to the well-being of the state, the community and to the boy himself. This fact was recognized years ago by Congress, when it provided for the detail of officers of the Regular Army as professors of military science and tactics at state universities and other institutions of learning.

While considerable is being done to give a smattering of military training to young men over eighteen, practically nothing has been done for the training of the boy, except at the Omaha High School, where in 1898 Capt. W. A. Campbell drilled a cadet battalion of about four hundred boys. In this case the state of Nebraska furnished the arms and equipments and the parents furnished the uniforms. The drills proved a great benefit to the school discipline, and the citizens of Omaha were very proud of the High School cadets. They all wore uniforms at school.

About the close of the Boer war Lieutenant General Baden-Powell took freely, as he himself says, the ideas and methods of American workers, and put them together with his own conceptions into what he called the Boy Scout. The American Boy Scout is the original organization in America, and although the name "Boy Scout" came from England the first board of directors were unwilling to take the English idea as a whole. The American Boy Scout is distinctly military in its organization. They believe in giving the boy military drill and in teaching him how to shoot. The Scout oath of the American Boy Scout is: On my honor I promise that I will do my best; to do my duty to God and my country; to help other people at all times; to obey the Scout law. The Scout law is: A scout's honor is to be trusted. A scout is loyal. A scout's duty is to be useful and helpful to others. A scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs. A scout is a protector of girls and women at all times, and he holds this a sacred duty. A scout is courteous. A scout is a friend to animals. A scout obeys orders. A scout smiles under all circumstances. A scout is thrifty. The scout's motto is: "Semper Paratus"—always prepared. The scouts are given tests by their scoutmaster in signaling, tying knots,

woodcraft and elementary first aid and bandaging, reading maps, estimating distances, camp expedients and rifle practice when possible. He is taught to be thrifty, that he may take care of himself, and not become a burden on others.

The motto "Semper Paratus" does not mean that he is always prepared simply for war, but prepared for the avocations of peace. He is taught to realize the value of his pennies, and if the American Boy Scouts were taught nothing else than to be thrifty it would pay for all the trouble and care that is taken for them. The idea is to get the boy at the impressionable age and teach him a few good old-fashioned ideas that will stick to him as long as he lives. Such subjects as woodcraft, camping and drill, which will be popular with every real boy, are taken up as a means of teaching him to be observing, self-reliant, obedient and polite.

The boys are organized in patrols of eight, and a troop consists of not less than three patrols. The leaders of the patrols and troops are chosen from the boys themselves, and competent drillmasters give the necessary instructions in scouting, drill and moral training. At present there are over 200,000 boys throughout the United States who have taken the oath and subscribed to the Scout law, and the movement is growing.

It is not the intention of the American Boy Scout to belittle the other organization known as the Boy Scouts of America, because there is room for both; but considerable confusion arises from the similarity of names, and it would be better for everyone if the names were made more distinctive. The main difference between the organizations is a military one. The American Boy Scout believes that the boys should be drilled in military tactics and taught the use of the rifle, while the Boy Scouts of America have the opposite idea, as is shown by the following paragraph taken from one of their circulars: "In almost every instance investigation has shown that the opposition of the labor people and socialists has been based upon false impressions of the Boy Scouts of America, obtained from groups of small boys carrying rifles and identified with the American Boy Scout Movement. The rifle is not a part of the equipment of the Boy Scouts of America."

There may be a few misguided people who will object to their boys' development by means of military drill, but the great majority of the American people believe in citizen soldiers as preferred to the Regular Army, which has been increased from 30,000 in 1898 to 80,000, and the best friends of peace think that about one soldier to every 1,000 of population is the correct proportion. But in a war of any importance we would have to have from 300,000 to 500,000 men, and it's going to take from three to six months to get those men into any kind of training, unless the boys are taught how to use a rifle. Just think what a foreign Power would do to us before we could possibly get ready to take the field in defense of our country. Raw troops are simply food for bullets when brought up against the highly trained, well organized armies of to-day. Look at the price the Turks are paying for not having a trained army. Persons who know about war are usually strong advocates of peace, because they have seen the horrors of war and know what it means. There is nothing taught to the American Boy Scout that any law abiding citizen need be afraid of. The work is largely carried on in the public schools, although there are a great many church troops; but we impress upon all the church authorities that the organization shall in no way be dominated by the church. The scouts are instructed and encouraged to do many things that aid in the uplift of mankind. The organization is non-political, non-sectarian and non-mercenary. The above are the views of Capt. William A. Campbell, who resides at 18 Thayer street, Rochester, N.Y. Captain Campbell has been authorized to organize the American Boy Scouts in Rochester, and he is meeting with good success.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet, has been transferred from the Colorado to the California.

The U.S.S. Jupiter was placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 7, 1913.

Miss Dorothy Clark, a direct descendant of Commodore Silas Duncan, U.S.N., who died in 1834, christened the torpedoboot destroyer Duncan, named after the Commodore, when she was launched from the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., April 5, 1913. President Francis T. Bowles, of the Fore River Company, met Miss Clark and party at the door of the main office, where he presented Miss Clark with a handsome bunch of Richmond roses as a launching bouquet, and complimented her on being a most lucky find for the Navy Department and the ship. The Duncan which stood on the stocks seventy-five per cent. completed, was decorated for the launching, as was the small platform built around the bow. All of her smoke pipes were in position, and she presented a businesslike look. The christening bottle was suspended from the bow by a long tri-colored cord, instead of ribbon, but around the neck of the bottle there was a big bow of tri-colored ribbon. The champagne was of American make, and Miss Clark gave the bottle a vigorous smash as the Duncan started for the water. Commodore Duncan, after whom the boat was named, began service as a midshipman in 1809, and died a commodore in 1834, after having fought through the War of 1812. The Duncan is 305 feet long, 30 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 17 feet in depth, and has a mean trial displacement of 1,010 tons. She will carry a battery of four 4-inch guns and four 18-inch twin torpedo tubes. Power is furnished by four Yarrow water-tube boilers, with a pressure of 265 pounds to the square inch. The Duncan is built of steel, all the strength members being of special high tensile steel, which increases the strength of the vessel thirty per cent. over vessels of a similar weight built of ordinary steel. Special attention has been given the radio-telegraph arrangements, and the masts are especially high to increase the range as much as possible. Owing to the oil fuel being carried in tanks, the berthing and messing arrangements in the Duncan are especially good in vessels of this class. The Duncan will carry five officers and a crew of ninety-three men, including eight petty officers. She will be ready for her trial trips by the middle of next month and will go into commission next September.

Photographs of the hull of the vessel said to be the old U.S.S. Niagara, which has been raised from the mud in Misery Bay, Lake Erie, where it has lain for 100 years, show only the underwater body of the vessel. All the hull above water has rotted away as shown by the photograph, consequently no port holes are visible despite the fact that some enterprising scribes have reported they had seen them. What were taken for port holes were probably the tops of so much of the rotted

ribs which remain and which are seen just above the seventh plank from the keel of the hulk.

The U.S.S. Prometheus was placed out of service at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 8, 1913.

The Secretary of the Navy on April 4 commended Ernest Nagy, seaman on board the North Dakota, by letter for his prompt and gallant conduct in jumping overboard to the rescue of a shipmate, Joseph Hammond, who had fallen overboard from a stage over the side, on which he was working. A fairly strong current was running, with considerable wind, at the time, and Hammond was unable to reach the lifebuoy or the lines which were thrown him. Nagy jumped overboard to Hammond's assistance and got him to the lifebuoy, undoubtedly saving his life by quick and gallant action. Nagy has been in the Service about three years, and comes from Brooklyn, N.Y.

The charge of cruelty filed with Rear Admiral Doyle, commandant of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., by the crew of the U.S. collier Neptune against the commander, Capt. C. O. Tilton, is under investigation by the Navy Department.

Frederick Dorr, twenty-four years old, a coal passer on the battleship Ohio, now at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., fell into the Delaware River April 7 and was drowned. The body was not recovered. Dorr's home was at Shelter Island, N.Y. He enlisted in 1911.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.

Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in the complete Navy table on another page:

Florida, arrived April 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Colorado, sailed April 7 from Guaymas, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.
Vulcan, arrived April 8 at Melville Station, R.I.
Tonopah, arrived April 8 at the New York Yard.
C-3 and C-4, sailed April 8 from New York Yard for Newport, R.I.
Henley, Sterett and Warrington, sailed April 8 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the New York Yard.
Glacier, sailed April 8 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Amapala, Honduras.
South Dakota, sailed April 8 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Topolobampo, Mexico.
Cyclops, arrived April 8 at the Norfolk Yard.
Nanshan, arrived April 9 at Nagasaki, Japan.
Roe, Drayton, McCall, Paulding and Terry, sailed April 8 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, New York.
Jenkins, Jouett, Fanning and Beale, sailed April 9 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads.
Uncas, arrived April 9 at Charleston, S.C.
Eagle, arrived April 9 at Santiago de Cuba.
Castine, Severn and C-5, sailed April 9 from New York for Newport, R.I.
Brutus, sailed April 10 from Malta for Beirut, Syria.
Burrows and Patterson, arrived April 10 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Minnesota, arrived April 9 at the Philadelphia Yard.
Idaho, sailed April 9 from Norfolk, Va., for the Philadelphia Yard.
C-2, sailed April 10 from New York for the Norfolk Yard.
E-1, D-1, D-2 and D-3, sailed April 10 from New York for Newport, R.I.
Sterling, sailed from New York for Philadelphia April 10.
C-2, sailed from New York for Norfolk April 10.
E-1, D-1, D-2, D-3 and Tonopah, sailed from New York for Newport April 10.
Idaho, arrived at Philadelphia April 10.
Dixie, sailed from Guantanamo for New York April 10.
Nebraska, arrived at Boston April 10.
Orion, sailed from Puerto Cortez, for Guantanamo April 9.
Solace, sailed from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads April 10.
Ammen, Burrows, Patterson, Trippie and Monaghan, sailed from Guantanamo for Boston April 10.

G.O. 20, MARCH 3, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes radio calls of vessels and shore stations of the U.S. Navy.

- Calls arranged alphabetically by names of vessels.
- Calls of vessels arranged alphabetically by calls.
- Calls of shore stations.

These calls are for general use, and are not to be confused with the tactical radio calls.

G.O. 24, APRIL 1, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes, for the information of the naval service, Executive Order No. 1733, of March 3, 1913, establishing the Aleutian Islands Reservation as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds, for the propagation of reindeer and fur bearing animals, and for the encouragement and development of the fisheries.

G.O. 25, APRIL 2, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

The U.S.S. Chickasaw is hereby stricken from the Navy Register.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

CHANGES IN SIGNAL BOOKS.

G.O. 26, APRIL 4, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

In order to prevent any uncertainty that may arise there is hereby canceled so much of the General, Tactical and Boat Signal Books, 1908, as conflict with the following:

- G.O. 244, Nov. 16, 1912, adopting the International Morse Code for Navy signalling in place of the Myer Code.
- G.O. 7, Jan. 25, 1913, assigning call letters to call letter fleets and ships.

(c) G.O. 22, March 20, 1913, directing that the colors of ships distinguishing pennants be arranged in accordance with the Morse Code.

(d) Bureau of Navigation circular of Dec. 30, 1912, giving the adaptation of the International Morse Code to the various signal systems of the Navy.

2. In addition to the changes made by the above general orders and circular, the following changes are hereby ordered to be made in the above-mentioned signal books:

- The alphabet flag "T" is substituted for alphabet flag "N" in the despatch and breakdown flag and the day signal for "man overboard," and will be used as such in accordance with the provisions of those signal books. "T" flashed is substituted for "Z" as the Ardois signal for "man overboard."
- The alphabet flag "N" is substituted for the alphabet flag "W" as "annulling flag" and will be used as such in accordance with the provisions of those signal books.
- To avoid confusion between a hoist of two alphabet flags under this new annulling flag ("N"), and hoists of three alphabet flags beginning with "N" (see pp. 318 to 333, General Signal Book) the annulling flag ("N") shall be considered as used in its annulling sense only when hoisted as a separate hoist.

(d) The use of "N" as "annulling" will be restricted to the Flag and Ardois systems. In other signal systems "annul" will be spelled out.

(e) In the Flag system the present interrogatory pennant is retained. In other signal systems "O" will be used as "interrogatory," with the exception that "interrogatory" must be spelled out "interrog" when prefacing a general signal sent by any signal system other than Flag or Ardois.

(f) The night signals for Squadron Movements and Division Movements are abolished. If desired to execute such movements at night they may be accomplished by use of the squadron or division calls, followed by the signal, it is desired that each squadron or division execute.

(g) The Squadron and Division Calls in Ardois, Very, Sound and Radio are as follows:

1st Squadron, "Cornet"; 2d Squadron, "Z"; 1st Division,

"Letters"; 2d Division, "Signals"; 3d Division, "Interval"; 4th Division, "Y."

(h) All calls are flashed in Ardois, preceded by a rocket in Very, and preceded by prefix . . . in sound, radio and occulting light.

3. This order in no way affects the Battle Signal Book, 1912, now on trial in the Atlantic Fleet. It is issued to prevent confusion in the use of the Tactical, General and Boat Signal Books, until the issue of the Battle Signal Book, 1913, which it is expected will be in general use by July 1, 1913.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 27, APRIL 9, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Hammock numbers.
1. Numbers on all hammocks shall be placed on a rectangular patch of No. 10 cotton canvas 4½ inches long and 3½ inches wide sewed on the center line of the hammock, the upper edge of the patch being 18 inches from one end of the hammock. Numbers will not be placed elsewhere on the hammocks.

2. Specifications for new hammocks will be changed immediately and ships will be allowed until Oct. 1, 1913, to comply with this order.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 28, APRIL 9, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Reports concerning repairs and alterations.
Whenever practicable in submitting reports or recommendations relative to repairs, alterations, etc., each vessel will be treated in separate correspondence.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 29, APRIL 9, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

This order gives instructions in regard to the handling of torpedoes on board ship.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 4, 1913.—Comdr. F. L. Chadwick detached New Hampshire; to command Washington.

Comdr. C. N. Offey detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to New Hampshire as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin to Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.

Ensign L. P. Warren detached D-1; to Ozark.

Ensign Radford Moses detached Severn; to command D-1.

Ensign J. A. Nelson detached Rhode Island; to Walke.

Ensign A. D. Denny to Rhode Island.

Asst. Paymr. E. C. Edwards detached Bureau Supplies and Accounts; to Nashville.

Bten. Haydn Williams detached receiving ship at New York, April 21, 1913; to Guam.

Mach. G. W. Fairfield detached Naval Coal Depot, Melville, R.I.; to Nebraska.

Cablegram from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, April 4, 1913.

Asst. Surg. J. J. O'Malley detached Eleanora; to Saratoga.

Asst. Paymr. Thomas Cochran detached Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to Mohican.

Chief Mach. H. I. Lutken detached Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.; to Saratoga.

APRIL 5.—P.A. Surg. G. L. Wickes to navy yard, New York.

Asst. Surg. J. A. Tompkins, N.M.R.C., detached Naval Hospital, New York; to Navy Recruiting Station, New York.

P.A. Paymr. F. E. McMillen detached Panther; to connection fitting out Vestal and on board when commissioned.

P.A. Paymr. B. D. Rogers detached Massachusetts April 15, 1913; to Panther May 1, 1913.

Asst. Paymr. R. W. Clark detached Nashville; to wait orders.

Gun. Albert Osenger to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Paymr. Clerk E. W. Paynter appointed; to Dixie.

APRIL 7.—Ensign W. D. La Mont detached Worden; to Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston, S.C.

Ensign Lewis Hancock detached G-1; to E-1.

P. A. Surg. M. E. Higgins detached Naval Medical School; to Illinois.

Prof. of Math. W. W. Johnson to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Paymr. Clerk O. S. Goff appointed; to Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

APRIL 8.—No orders issued.

APRIL 9.—Lieut. C. W. Nimitz to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. R. L. Ghormley detached aid on staff, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. E. Davis detached Colorado; to Annapolis.

Ensign J. W. Rankin detached Castine; to command C-5.

Ensign P. H. Bastedo detached Utah; to duty connection Cassin and on board when commissioned.

Ensign W. B. Cothran detached Wyoming; to duty connection Cummings and on board when commissioned.

Ensign F. A. Braisted detached Delaware; to duty connection Parker and on board when commissioned.

Gun. W. T. Hall detached receiving ship at New York; to Montgomery.

Gun. A. E. Bentfield detached receiving ship at New York; to Idaho.

Chief Mach. A. A. Smith detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., April 21, 1913; to Nebraska.

Chief Mach. Otto Boldt detached Nebraska; to home, wait orders.

APRIL 10.—Capt. T. M. Potts detached Navy Department as aid for personnel, April 21; to command the Louisiana.

Capt. H. T. Mayo detached from duty as commandant of navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to duty as aid for personnel, Navy Department.

Capt. J. A. Hoogewerf detached command of Kansas; ordered home to wait orders.

Capt. W. B. Fletcher detached command of Montana; ordered to command Kansas.

Capt. Roger Welles detached command of Louisiana; ordered home to wait orders.

Comdr. Philip Andrews detached duty in connection general board, Navy Department; ordered to command Montana.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Abele detached Salem; ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. P. E. Dampman detached navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md., April 21; ordered to Salem.

Lieut. H. A. Baldrige detached Minnesota; ordered to duty as fleet ordnance officer of Pacific Fleet.

P.A. Surg. F. G. Abeken detached navy recruiting station, St. Louis, Mo.; ordered to naval station, Guam.

Boatswain O. J. W. Haltnerth ordered to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Gunner H. A. Pinkerton detached Idaho; ordered home to wait orders.

Gunner Leroy Rodd detached Montgomery; ordered home to wait orders.

Mach. J. A. Crimmins ordered to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Paymr. Clerk F. M. Cressman appointed for duty on board Dixie.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

APRIL 5.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd granted ten days' leave, beginning April 8.

APRIL 7.—Third Lieut. F. J. Birkett detached Apache; to Gresham.

Third Lieut. J. M. Earp detached April 19 from Woodbury to Morrill.

Third Lieut. S. Peacock detached Itasca; to Miami.

Second Lieut. J. Pine granted ten days' leave.

APRIL 9.—Third Lieut. T. S. Klinger detached Seminole; to Mackinac.

Capt. G. C. Carmine granted ten days' leave.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. B. Robinson detached Itasca; to Morrill.

Capt. G. L. Carden granted fifteen days' leave.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

The schooner Bartholdi was sighted, abandoned, on April 9 in Lat. 31-20 N., Long. 78-50 W., about thirty feet of main mast standing, and the cutter Seminole, under command of 1st Lieutenant Covell, was sent in search of the derelict. On April 10 Lieutenant Covell reported by wire that he had picked up the schooner in Lat. 31-24 N., Long. 77-47 W., and found her awash, fast breaking up. The Seminole re-

moved this menace to navigation by towing her into Cape Fear River.

Captain Joyner, commanding the cutter Yamacraw, reports that on April 10 he boarded the schooner Carver ashore on Tennessee Reef, Florida Straits. He took off all hands, twenty-three in number. Had no hope of saving the schooner, so proceeded to Key West.

The cutter Acushnet left Woods Hole April 9, to assist a schooner reported in distress near Half Moon Shoals.

The cutter Apache left Arundel Cove on April 9, to assist a vessel ashore in Tredavot River.

The cutter Apache has been ordered to the revenue cutter depot for the purpose of transferring her officers and crew to the Gresham, which vessel will proceed to her station at Boston, Mass.

The cutter Morrill will go into commission on April 20, after which she will proceed to her station at Detroit, Mich.

The cutter Miami has arrived at New York and will sail on April 13 for the Grand Banks and take up her work on the ice patrol in that vicinity. It is expected she will continue on this duty until July 1, next.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. F. C. Billard. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.

ARCTIC—2d Lieut. R. L. Jack. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman. Baltimore.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. South St. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. G. Dodge. San Francisco, Cal.

MIAMI—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Key West, Fla.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake. Depot, South Baltimore, Md.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.

PAMUNICO—Capt. H. B. West. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. G. B. Berry. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Port Townsend, Wash.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes. Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate E. N. Thacher. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. W. W. Joyner. Savannah, Ga.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 8, 1913.

The event of the week was the play for the benefit of the Army and Navy Relief Society. The cast of the first play, "Sympathetic Souls," consisted of Mrs. John G. Hotz, who presented a charming young widow; Capt. Harry L. Morse, who took the part of a much bereaved widower; Lieut. Frederick Hanna, a solicitor, and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, as a very attractive maid. The second play, "The Deacon," was handled as by professionals. The cast consisted of Mrs. Bradley, as Mrs. Bolingbroke; Mrs. Marshall, as Rosa, her adopted daughter; Mrs. George F. Adams, the Deacon; Capt. Harry C. Barnes, Tom Dempster, his nephew, and Lieut. George A. Wildrick, as a perfect butler. The third was a playlet by Henry Gordon, entitled "Thirst," and the cast consisted of Captains Rhoades, Totten, Jewell and Lieutenants Fitzgerald, Horowitz, Quinton, Strong, Armstrong, Wingate. The plays were presented to a large and most enthusiastic audience, and the stars were recipients of many beautiful flowers. Preceding the performance, Lieut. and Mrs. George Wildrick gave a buffet supper for Col. and Mrs. Newcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. Hotz, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna. After the play, Lieut. and Mrs. Hotz gave a supper at the club for Col. and Mrs. Newcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Captain McBride. The same evening at the club, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes gave a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Bradley.

Tuesday Mrs. Hanna was hostess at an unusually attractive bridge party for Mesdames Pettus, Buck, Keiffer, Brown, Reynolds, Coleman, Holcombe, Patterson, Smith, Smart, Bradley, Walters, Gearhart, Arthur, Baker, Pirie, McNeil, Pearson, Gallup, Edwards and Misses Smith, Doane, Baldwin, Pullman. The prizes, silk stockings, were won by Mesdames Buck, Coleman, Smart, Bradley, Baker, Edwards, Miss Doane. Mrs. Smart served an ice, Mrs. Brown poured tea, and Mrs. McKenny served an ice. The Misses Daly, of Baltimore, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix. Col. Charles L. Phillips and Major Edward P. O'Hern were guests of Col. and Mrs. Haynes last week.

Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds has joined her husband here, after a visit of several months with her mother in San Francisco. They leave for Honolulu in a few weeks. Mrs. George F. Adams and Miss Adams left yesterday for a visit to California. On Wednesday Mrs. Pence was hostess at a beautiful auction party for Mesdames Newcomb, Pettus, Coleman, Oler, Gray, Stuart, Brown, Gallup, Brabson, Tignor, Baker, Sunderland, Bradley, Wildrick, Barnes, Smith, Dillard, Knox, Kimberly, Bell, De Mott, Horowitz, Pearson, Reynolds, Knight, Martin, Marshall and Miss Pullman. Prizes, silk stockings and cups and saucers, were won by Mesdames Pettus, Tignor, Gallup, Kimberly, De Mott, Knight, Marshall. Mrs. Barnes served ice cream and Mrs. Marshall poured tea.

Mrs. Allen Kimberly left yesterday for a two weeks' visit with Col. and Mrs. Dunn in New York.

A brilliant hop was given Saturday evening in the assembly room of the Artillery School by the commanding officers and officers and ladies of Fort Monroe in honor of the officers of the Atlantic Fleet, now in the Roads. Dancing prevailed until midnight, when a supper was served. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Frederick Coleman gave an auction party for Mesdames Newcomb, Gray, Smart, Wildrick, Edwards, Oler, Barnes, Marshall, Bradley, Rodgers, Holcombe, Pence, Wildfield, Kimberly, Baker, Mix, Buck, Sunderland, Pettus, Knox, Totten, Brabson, Hanna, Morse, Rhoades, Stewart, Scherwin and Misses Pullman and Stewart. Prizes were Japanese pictures and were won by Mesdames Marshall, Sunderland, Wildfield, Smart, Pettus and Miss Stewart. Mrs. Hamilton poured tea. Those coming in for tea were Mesdames Costa, Maynard, Jewell, McNeil, Gallup, Carson, Arthur and Miss Baldwin, Mosby, Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Misses Oler, Hall and Doane.

Sunday evening Col. and Mrs. Haynes had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Warren Newcomb, Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, Colonel Phillips. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Carter gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Holcombe, Captain McBride, Captain Masteller and Mrs. Coleman. Another dinner on Saturday was given by Capt. and Mrs. Morse for Mrs. Tupper, of St. Louis, Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray, Dr. and Mrs. Elliott, of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieutenants Spiller and Wingate.

Friday Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland gave a club supper for Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Carson and Miss Doane. Friday Mrs. Knox gave an auction party for Mesdames Newcomb, Oler, Parker, Wildfield, Kimberly, Pence, Roberts, Schmelz, King, Hamilton, Pettus, Baker, Brabson, Mix and Misses Stewart and Morris. Potted plants were won by Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Pence, and dainty silk sewing bags by Mrs. Brabson and Mrs. Roberts. Mrs. Newcomb served ice cream and Mrs. Oler poured chocolate. Miss Mildred Hunting, of Larchmont, is the guest of Miss Ann Brown Kimberly. Capt. and Mrs. Baker gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Haynes, and for Major and Mrs. Pettus, Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell and Lieutenant Keene. Sunday evening Lieutenant Barkley was host at a dinner

on the mine planter for Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Miss Harris, Miss Berry, Lieutenants Wingate and Lyon. On Thursday evening Mrs. Kimberly entertained with an auction bridge party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Oler and for Col. and Mrs. Warren Newcomb, Colonel Haynes, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Smart, Major and Mrs. Pence, Major and Mrs. Pettus, Mrs. Wildfield, Mrs. Wilbur, Mrs. Arthur, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Brabson, Mrs. Berry, Miss Baldwin, Major O'Hern, Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Carter. Prizes were won by Major Pettus, Mr. Oler, Captain Baker, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Oler, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Berry.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart had a supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. and Miss Mosby, Lieutenants Fitzgerald and Strong. Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. Gray gave a bridge party for Major and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Major and Mrs. Pence, Col. and Mrs. Newcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Smart, Capt. and Mrs. Ohnstad, Mrs. Wildrick, Captain Masteller, Miss Doane, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Edwards. Prizes were won by Mrs. Pence, Mrs. Hanna, Miss Doane, Captain Masteller and Major Pence.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Warren Newcomb was hostess at an auction party at the Chamberlin for Mesdames Oler, Gray, Knox, Wildrick, Barnes, Kimberly, Hotz, Coleman. Prizes, silk work bags, were won by Mrs. Oler, Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Wildrick. Miss Masteller is visiting Miss Rowena Abbott in New York harbor.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., April 9, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon Johnston entertained at a beautiful dinner on Thursday. Mrs. G. C. Barnhardt and her house guest, Mrs. Chittenden, spent the week-end as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Whiteside at Front Royal, Va. Lieutenants Daly and Parker, recent appointees from civil life, assigned to the 3d Field Artillery, reported for duty on Friday. Capt. Morris E. Locke, who will soon come to Fort Myer for duty with the 3d Field Artillery was a visitor to the post on Sunday. Lieut. Henry T. Bull, 13th Cav., was in the post for a short visit on Sunday.

Mrs. F. O. Johnson entertained a large party at dinner before the hop on Saturday, and at supper after the hop, when there were additional guests. Mrs. Edwards, sister of Mrs. Johnson, and Miss Waelder, her guests for some weeks, left on Monday for their home in San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Lambie, wife of Dr. Lambie, who is on duty in the Southern flood section, left on Tuesday for her home in Pittsburgh, Pa., where she will remain until Dr. Lambie returns to the post. Lieut. Dawson Olmstead left on Saturday for his home in Warren, Pa., called by the serious illness of his father.

The sound of the hammer fills the air in the vicinity of these sets of quarters, while boxes and bales ornament the porches. It is with much regret that the post anticipates the departure of Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Major and Mrs. McCloskey and Capt. and Mrs. Johnston, all of whom will leave shortly for other stations.

The first outdoor band concert took place on Tuesday afternoon, in the bandstand officially, that means summer has come, though the thermometer says otherwise.

Capt. and Mrs. Austin entertained informally at supper on Sunday. Mr. A. L. Smith, secretary of the Post Y.M.C.A., has been visiting in Stamford, Conn., and in consequence, there were no "movies" on Saturday evening and no service on Sunday.

The third annual military horse show, under management of Capt. Warren Deane, 15th Cav., will take place in the riding hall April 28, 29 and 30. The Secretary of War, to show his interest in the affair, has presented a silver cup for a prize in the jumping class for enlisted men. Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., has also presented a cup. Two special drills will be given in the riding hall on April 11. The one in the afternoon will be given in honor of the members of the Loyal Legion and their families and of the Navy League. In the evening the drill is in honor of the Senate and new members of Congress.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor J. C. Underwood, of Covington, Ky., was the guest of Colonel Garrard at luncheon on Tuesday. Chaplain Brander, who was badly hurt by being thrown from his horse in Rock Creek Park, is still confined to bed, though he is slowly improving. Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., while riding a green horse, was thrown at a hurdle, the horse striking him in several places on the face and head. The cuts were stitched up and Lieutenant Patton rode in the Marlborough races the following day.

The mainmast from the battleship Maine, which was sunk in Havana Harbor Feb. 15, 1898, was taken through the post to Arlington Cemetery on Tuesday. It will be erected later in the plot among the victims of the explosion are buried. Major C. P. Summerall, 2d Art., who has been away for some time, on duty connected with the season target practice, returned to the post on Monday.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 5, 1913.

Major John S. Winn, 2d Cav., has been detailed as district adjutant for the El Paso patrol. Second Lieut. Carl A. Baehr, 22d Inf., inspected Co. K, 4th Texas Inf., in El Paso yesterday. Mrs. Alexander H. Davidson, wife of Captain Davidson, 13th Cav., and Mrs. Lohman, of Las Cruces, N.M., have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Burroughs, at the post.

Capt. and Mrs. James M. Burroughs, 2d Cav., entertained a middle of the week with a delightful dinner, complimentary to their guests, Mr. A. H. Davidson and Mrs. Lohman. A six-course menu was served. Those enjoying the affair were Mesdames Lohman, Davidson, Annie Krause, Edward Sinks, Miss Olive Davis, Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, Lieuts. W. Nicholson and James S. Mooney.

First Lieut. Walter H. Neill, 13th Cav., and 1st Lieut. John K. Hume, 5th Cav., are to be tried by court-martial at this post. Capt. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., and Capt. William F. Herringshaw, 13th Cav., who are on duty on the border, have been ordered to this post as witnesses before a general court-martial.

Capt. and Mrs. Roger S. Fitch, 2d Cav., who have been absent from the post for some time, have returned. Miss Judyn Hague, sister of the wives of Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav., and Howard L. Laubach, Q.M. Corps, will be married in El Paso next week to Jesse M. Elliott, of Jacksonville, Fla. The wedding will be a quiet one, followed by a reception to only intimate friends. Second Lieut. William T. Pigott has been assigned for duty with the 2d Cavalry.

Orders were received this week from Washington prohibiting all soldiers from going across into Juarez or any other point in Mexico.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 6, 1913.

The exodus of left-behind wives continues. Mesdames O. R. Cole and P. R. Manchester left Wednesday for Texas City. Mrs. William H. Smith went to Fort Riley to visit her parents, Major and Mrs. J. T. Davidson; Mrs. W. T. Bates left Saturday for Washington state, to visit relatives of Captain Bates. Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Moore have returned from Washington, D.C., and are temporarily in Mrs. Bates's quarters. Major and Mrs. W. R. Dashiell and Mrs. Pearson are back from a four months' leave, spent in Georgia and Mississippi, with many side trips. Major Dashiell spent several weeks in Panama, returning by way of New Orleans. They all are to go down to Texas City in about ten days. Col. Noel S. Bishop, Cavalry, was retired on Saturday. The family are to remain here for a time longer, in quarters of Lieutenant Coates. Mrs. C. E. Coates is their daughter. Mrs. E. V. D. Murphy gave a dinner Friday evening for Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Bates, Capt. and Mrs. Moore. On Thursday Mrs. F. J. Morrow entertained with cards, followed by a tea, for Mesdames Getty, Moore, McNamee, Burt, Beebe, Saville, Crain, Moses, Meredith, Frey, Rice, Phalen, Proxmire, Murphy, Stevenson, Miss Getty, Mrs. Fries and her guest for the day, Mrs. Ely, wife of Captain Ely, 16th Inf. Prizes of bowring brachins were won by Mesdames Getty, McNamee, Moore and Rice.

At the club meeting on Friday the tournament prizes were

won by Mrs. Phalen and Mrs. Emery. Mrs. Phalen was hostess. Dr. C. E. Lauderdale left Saturday evening for Jefferson Barracks.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., April 6, 1913.

Mrs. Cottman, wife of Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, commandant of the yard, gave her twice a month reception at her home in the yard last Wednesday afternoon. In the dining room Mrs. R. Nicholson and Mrs. I. I. Yates presided over the tea and coffee urns. Mrs. Hilary Williams returned Monday from a month's visit at San Francisco.

In honor of Miss Alice Ruth Doyen, whose marriage to Lieutenant Austin, of the Army, will take place the middle of the month, Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Green, of the Marine Corps, will give a despedida party Sunday afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Lang entertained at dinner Tuesday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. Howson Cole, of Mare Island; Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, Lieut. C. C. Moses and Lieut. Ellis Lando.

Lieut. J. D. Little left Wednesday evening on three months' sick leave, which he will spend at Estes Springs, Colo., and at the home of his parents at Springfield, Ohio. Lieut. S. P. Budd, recently on duty with the Legation Guard at Peking, China, will report shortly for duty at the Marine Barracks here. Col. Charles J. Bailey, district commander of Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Worden, made an official call Tuesday on Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman and Col. C. A. Doyen, commanding officer of the Marine Barracks. Paymr. and Mrs. George Dyer and children left Thursday for the East and will spend a month at their home at Kittery, Maine.

Paymr. Grey Skipwith, recently on duty at Naval Training Station, San Francisco, reported Monday for duty as paymaster of the Pittsburgh. Mrs. Dew and Miss Blanche Dew left Wednesday on a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Dew, at Toledo, Wash. They will return next week to prepare for Miss Dew's wedding, which will take place at the home of Naval Constr. and Mrs. D. C. Nutting, in the navy yard, April 19. Miss Dew will become the bride of Mr. L. D. Howe, of Toledo, Wash., and return to that city to reside.

Lieutenant Kellar gave a pretty dinner on board the New Orleans on Thursday, in honor of the birthday of Mrs. R. F. Gross, and for Lieut. R. E. Gross, Miss Nancy Belle Schmelz, Mrs. Stibolt, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. K. H. Donavin, Lieut. R. E. Cassidy, Lieutenants Miller and Kellar. Mrs. Waldo P. Druley entertained at a bridge and tea party Thursday for Mesdames V. L. Cottman, F. C. Cook, R. Nicholson, Randolph Berkeley, Harris, of Annapolis; I. I. Yates, W. R. Van Buren, Shearer, George Brown, jr., H. W. McCormack, E. D. Almy, E. R. Tricou and N. B. Farwell, Misses Schmelz and Brownell. Mrs. D. C. Nutting poured tea, when a number of other ladies joined.

Capt. R. O. Crisp, who superintended the building of the revenue cutter Unalga on the East coast, is yet in command and will take her for her summer cruise in Alaskan waters. Upon return of the Unalga in October for docking and repairs, Captain Crisp expects to be transferred to the Tahoma, which will be stationed on the Pacific coast, with headquarters at Seattle. The Unalga will return North in November and be stationed at Juneau, Alaska, for the winter. The Tahoma left for Seattle Wednesday, to prepare to leave for the North about April 15. The Unalga will spend a week at the yard to have her deck calked and will leave Seattle about May 1 for the North. The Navy collier Nero left Puget Sound last Sunday on her second trip to Honolulu with sand for the Pearl Harbor Drydock. The cableship Burnside is expected to arrive at the yard April 15 for extensive repairs. The Army transport Dix will probably dock at the yard on April 10.

At the request of the Secretary of the Navy, Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, has chosen eight enlisted men to go to Alaska with the Government coal investigating expedition to locate new coal mines for the use of the Navy. P.A. Surg. J. O. Downey is expected to arrive shortly to take charge of the expedition. The men who will go from the Reserve Fleet are A. J. Seng, machinist's mate, first class; W. P. Boardman, machinist's mate, second class; L. R. Bassler, boatswain's mate, second class; R. Allen, boatswain; D. Alley, fireman, first class; J. Marker, ordinary seaman; F. C. Horton, coal passer. These men have been transferred from their ships to the receiving ship.

Ensigns C. C. Thomas, S. O. Greig, C. M. James, F. J. Wille, K. H. Donavin, J. S. Hulings and K. Herron will take examination at the yard April 28 for promotion to the rank of lieutenant. On the mental examination board are Comdr. A. H. Robertson, Comdr. G. J. Lang and Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen; Lieut. H. W. McCormack, recorder. The board for physical examination consists of Surgeons W. S. Hoen, Backus and Mink.

The baseball season opened at the navy yard last Sunday by a hard fought game between the All-Navy team and the Bass-Hunter Paint Company's team, from Seattle. Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, commandant of the navy yard, pitched the first ball, which was a strike and was caught by Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds. It required eleven innings to decide the game, which resulted in a score of 5 to 4, in favor of the Navy.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., April 7, 1913.

Two more second lieutenants have been assigned to Fort Porter, so in the future this garrison will be full and overflowing. Colonel Truitt, who recently has gotten his promotion, will remain here for the present. Major McFarland, Major Wadhams, his assistant, and Captain McCaskey are the staff officers at Fort Porter. Major Wadhams is still in the flood district of Ohio, also Lieutenant Robb.

Major Hoag is on sick report and Lieutenant Mason, of Fort Porter, has charge of the recruiting station in the city. Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams has returned from a visit to Connecticut and New York city. Col. Samson L. Faison, Major Armond Lasseigne and Major James H. McRea left on Friday for their respective posts.

The officers who were examined for promotion were Captain Dalton, Captain Threlkeld, Lieutenants Neely, Pell and Jacobs. Mrs. Albert C. Dalton entertained at cards and music for Colonel Faison and other visiting officers. Mrs. Paine and her son, Captain Paine, were hosts for a beautiful dinner last week, the honor guests being Lieut. and Mrs. E. O. Saunders. Capt. and Mrs. Paine also gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Castle, to celebrate Lieutenant Castle's promotion. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Paine for dinner and cards. Miss Mitchell gave an informal supper party on Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Sellers, of Buffalo. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman are at Lakewood for the spring months. General Hodges, who has been absent from Buffalo during the winter, will return to the city this spring.

FORT BARRANCES.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., April 6, 1913.

Several of the ladies have gone North: Mrs. Thomas Winston is making a visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Adeline Gibson, at Fort Du Pont; Mrs. Julian S. Hatcher and her little son, Julian, have arrived in Annapolis for the summer; Mrs. Dashiell accompanied them; Miss Nancy Dashiell, who was a delightful addition to our post for several months, went to Savannah for a visit on her way to Annapolis.

Capt. J. W. C. Abbott has been ordered to Fort Moultrie for staff duty. Lieut. Furman E. McCammon is at Walter Reed Hospital for an operation on his throat and ears. Mrs. Thomas Ridgway had a merry informal luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames F. W. Stopford, F. S. Golderman, F. L. Perry, A. A. Maybach, J. E. Munroe, J. K. Crain and James Lyon. Lieut. and Mrs. Louis B. Bender have arrived here for station and are guests of Col. and Mrs. Ridgway. Last night Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd gave a small bridge party for Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Lyons, Lieut. and Mrs. Bender and Lieutenant Beardslee.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 10, 1913.

The parents of Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, U.S.A., who was in the hydro-aeroplane that fell into the water at San Diego, Cal., in which accident Lieut. Rex Chandler, U.S.A., was killed, reside in Annapolis. They heard the first news of the accident on Tuesday by way of Washington. The anxious parents waited all night for further news, but none arrived until morning, when a night lettergram came from Lieutenant Brereton's wife, who stated that her husband was not seriously injured. Although in the water for a long time, and suffering from the shock and a broken wrist, he is otherwise uninjured. He was put under a rest treatment, no one but his wife being allowed to see him. Lieutenant Brereton is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and was transferred to the Army.

On April 15 examinations of the candidates for admission to the Naval Academy will be held, under the supervision of the Civil Service Commission, at certain designated places in every state of the union, and in the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Porto Rico. About 400 candidates have been designated. There are 300 vacancies in the Naval Academy. Over 100 of the candidates have been attending the naval preparatory schools here. These will generally take the examination in Washington.

A board has convened at the Naval Academy to probe the facts in a fight that took place recently between two midshipmen, a "plebe" and a "youngster." It is alleged that the Fourth Classman declined to execute certain bazing "stunts" demanded by the Third Classman. Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Snyder, U.S.N., is recorder of the board. Mdsn. Newbold T. Lawrence is the Fourth Classman involved; Mdsn. James C. Cook is the Third Classman.

The torpedoboot Bailey, Lieut. E. H. Loftin, U.S.N., has returned to the Naval Academy after its late use as a dispatch ship and as inspection vessel of the board detailed by the Ordnance Department to witness the target practice of the Atlantic Fleet.

A large number of tourist parties are now visiting this city, where they find the Naval Academy a very attractive place. This week 115 tourists, in one party, inspected the Naval Academy. They came from the New England states. Chaplain Paul Cassard, U.S.N., the new chaplain of the Naval Academy, conducted the services for the first time Sunday morning in the chapel. Superintendent Gibbons, a large number of officers and the brigade of midshipmen, with members of the officers' families and citizens of Annapolis attended the service. The text was from 2 Cor. 4:13—"We also believe, and, therefore, speak."

The fifth of a series of home musicales was given this evening at the residence of Mrs. Paul Capron, wife of Instructor Capron, Naval Academy. A silver offering, for the benefit of the St. Anne's parish fund, was made. Chief Boatswain George E. Plander, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Plander left here on Wednesday for an extended vacation at Atlantic City. Miss Helen Alden, sister of Instr. Carroll Storrs Alden, Naval Academy, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Alden. Surg. E. G. Parker, U.S.N., in the effort on Tuesday to prevent running over a dog that had dashed into the way, was thrown from his motorcycle and received a severe shock, with a number of bruises and scratches. The dog was killed.

The officers' reception on Saturday night last was largely attended. Midshipmen were among the invited guests. Mrs. Shiffert, wife of Surg. Herbert O. Shiffert, U.S.N., and Lieut. Alley D. Romy, of the Marine Corps, received. An orchestra from the Naval Academy Band furnished the music. Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers, mother of Lieut. William N. Jeffers, U.S.N., is at her home for the summer in New Windsor, Carroll county, Md. Mrs. Greenleaf A. Merriam, widow of Captain Merriam, U.S.N., is now at her summer home in Marblehead, Mass. Mrs. Gaston Costet, wife of Instructor Costet, U.S.N.A., and their daughter, Andre, are spending two weeks in New York with Mrs. Costet's mother.

Mrs. Robert B. Dashiell, who has been spending several months with her daughter, Mrs. Hatcher, wife of Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, U.S.A., at Fort Barrancas, Fla., has arrived here with Mrs. Hatcher and Mrs. Hatcher's infant son. Mrs. Pitcher, wife of Major John Pitcher, U.S.A., retired, and their daughter, Miss Florence Pitcher, have returned to their home on South River, five miles from Annapolis, after a visit to Old Point Comfort, Va. They were accompanied by Col. William Pitcher, brother of Major Pitcher, who made the trip for his health. Mrs. Reifsnider, wife of Ensign Lawrence F. Reifsnider, U.S.N., has returned from Brookline, Mass., where she has been spending several months. Ensign Reifsnider is being attached to the Boston Navy Yard. Mrs. Reifsnider is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Munroe. On Friday afternoon Mrs. John Bowers, wife of Lieutenant Bowers, U.S.N., gave a card party. On Saturday Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Schouler, of this city, sailed from New York to be abroad a year or longer. They will visit the Mediterranean during the trip. Their steamer was the Ivernia of the Cunard Line.

The Governor and Mrs. Goldsborough gave a dinner on April 3, at which covers were laid for twenty, among them Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. J. C. Cresap, mother of Lieutenant Cresap, U.S.N., and Lieut. Daniel M. Cheston, Jr., U.S.A.

The staff of Lieut. Daniel M. Cheston, U.S.A., military instructor at St. John's College, will expire on September 1. It is understood that the tender of the appointment to fill the expected vacancy will be made to Major Ellwood W. Evans, U.S.A., now at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., who was formerly commandant at St. John's.

Mr. Colin Collins, of Washington, was here on Sunday on a visit to his father, Commodore John B. Collins, U.S.N. Mrs. Paul D. Bunker, who with her children has been spending some time here with her parents, Commodore and Mrs. W. H. Bechler, U.S.N., at Acton, on Murray Hill, left Tuesday to join her husband, Captain Bunker, C.A.C., at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N.J., where Captain Bunker is in command of the 48th Company.

Mrs. J. J. Blanden, widow of Lieutenant Blanden, U.S.N., was in Annapolis to-day. Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., was in Annapolis yesterday.

Two extra periods were required before a decision was reached in the lacrosse game Saturday afternoon, in which the strong, aggressive twelve of Lehigh finally won from the fast and spirited midshipmen by 4 to 3. The visitors scored two goals in the first period to one by the midshipmen, and secured a firm hold on a victory by netting the ball again just as the second period opened. The Navy did the finest work in the later part of the second period, tying the score and making an extra period necessary, in which the teams fought each other to a standstill. Toward the close of a second extra period Speed, Lehigh's in home, shot the goal which meant his team's triumph. There was little to choose between the work of the two teams, the game being one of the finest ever played here. The teams: Naval Academy—Spanagel, Cuneen, Gilchrist, Ralston, Maury, Wiley, Wiltse, Cohen, McKee (captain), Gray, Davis, Mitchell, Lehigh—Perkins, S. Donaldson, R. Donaldson, Raynor, Hartdegen, Haddaway, Sanchez, Dunn, Buck, Jay (captain), White, Speed. Substitutions: Lehigh, Cole for Haddaway; Naval Academy, Bower for Wiley; Goals: Lehigh, Jay (2), Buck, Speed; Naval Academy, Mitchell (2), Davis, Referee, Mr. Straith Briscoe, Mr. Washington. Goal umpires, Mr. Speed, Lehigh, and Midshipman Ring.

The Naval Academy won from Amherst at baseball Saturday by the score of 5 to 0 in a game marked by loose fielding and weak hitting by both nines, but good pitching by Vinson of the Navy. The visitors showed poor head work on the bases, and this deprived them of several chances to score. Robinson allowed but three safe hits, but he passed nine midshipmen and hit another. The Navy scored in the second inning on three successive passes and a hit batsman. Two runs were scored in the second on a gift of a base, Hall's single and Vaiden's double. In the sixth Smith was passed and went around the bases on errors by Goodbridge and Swasey. The final run came in the seventh, when Cook was passed, stole second, went to third on Hicks's out, and crossed the plate on Williamson's error. The alertness of the midshipmen on the bases was a big contrast to the head work of the visitors. In the second inning Cook, of the Navy, stole third, while Robinson, Amherst's pitcher, was holding the ball. In the fourth, fifth and sixth inning Amherst had two or more men on the bases, but threw away its chances by lack of vim and good coaching.

Eighteen members of the First Class were found physically deficient at the late examination. It is understood that the Navy Department will allow them to continue with their class until graduation, when their resignations will be asked.

J. A. Reilly, former Yale star of the gridiron, has been chosen by the Navy Athletic Association as field coach for the next season for the midshipmen's football team. Mr. Reilly will succeed Henry M. Wheaton. The game between the George Washington University and the Navy next fall has been canceled. Lack of financial support caused the university team to ask for a cancelling of the match.

The Navy and Johns Hopkins tied at lacrosse here this afternoon by a score of 4 to 4. Two extra innings were played in an effort to make the match decisive.

The Naval Academy won at baseball from Cornell Wednesday afternoon by 4 to 0, only twenty-seven batsmen facing Seibert, the Navy captain and twirler. Seibert did not allow a safe hit or permit a runner to reach first. He struck out thirteen men and secured four assists without an error. Only one ball was knocked out of the diamond by Cornell. Seibert's feat was one of the most remarkable ever seen here. Cornell was busy in the field, Keller, at third, and Donovan, at second, playing brilliantly, while Butler caught a good game. Acheson was wild and ineffective. The nines: Naval Academy—Smith, 2b.; Adams, s.s.; Fisher, c.f.; Hall, 1b.; Vaiden, 3b.; Cockran, 1.f.; Rogers, r.f.; Hicks, c.; Seibert, p. Cornell—Jones, 1.f.; Kobusch, 1.f.; Schirick, 1.f.; Clute, 1b.; Keller, 3b.; Butler, c.; Watson, r.f.; Cook, r.f.; Donovan, 2b.; Igchert, s.s.; Adair, c.f.; Table, c.f.; Acheson, p.; Holson batted for Acheson in the ninth.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 8, 1913.

Two hops, one for officers on Friday evening, and a cadet hop on Saturday, brought numerous visitors to the post for the week-end. Capt. and Mrs. Watson received at the officers' hop. Mrs. Boak with Cadet Gillespie at the other. Major and Mrs. Murray, before the officers' hop, entertained at dinner at the club for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Bell. Lieutenant Winfree gave a dinner at the club on Friday evening for Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Higley, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Miss Bell and Lieutenant Dillman.

Col. and Mrs. Willcox gave a dinner party on Thursday for Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl and Lieutenant Lang. At bridge after dinner the prizes were won by Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Kiehl. Major and Mrs. Milton F. Davis, of the New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-Hudson, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Sladen for the skating on Thursday evening and at dinner when Major and Mrs. Murray also were guests.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman's guests at dinner on Thursday were Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton. Mrs. Henderson left for a visit with her family in Tennessee on Friday, taking with her little Ella Sue. On Friday evening Major and Mrs. Ryan gave a dinner for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. John Jerome Kelly, Mr. Victor Froment, from New York city, who came to spend the week-end. Others present at the dinner were Capt. and Mrs. Baer and Miss Tarleton.

Lieut. and Mrs. Booth entertained at dinner on Saturday for Mrs. Middleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Lieut. and Mrs. Daley gave a pretty bridge party of three tables on Thursday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Malven, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Mason, Miss Donaldson and Lieutenant Morrissey, Miss Donaldson and Lieutenant Morrissey were the first prizes and Mrs. Dawson the consolation.

The Misses Margaret and Eleanor Payson, of Portland, Me., were week-end guests of the Misses Townsley, who gave a cadet dinner in their honor on Saturday before the hop. The cadet guests being Cadets Crane, Johnson, A. B. Craig and Harmon. The Misses Louise Silver, of Vassar, and Lucy Virginia Gordon, of New York, were guests of Mrs. Keefer for the hop and week-end. Miss Newlands's guest for a couple of days last week was Miss Betty Mercur, daughter of the late Col. James Mercur, who was professor of Engineering at the Military Academy a number of years ago. On Thursday Mrs. Willcox asked those ladies who had known Miss Mercur when she lived at the post, to meet her at tea at the Club.

Miss Ferguson, of Stamford, Conn., was a recent guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton's guests at dinner were Miss Ferguson, Major and Mrs. Murray, Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes. Miss Ruth Gazzam, of Seattle, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman for the hop and over Sunday. Mrs. Shaw, of Boston, was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Larned for a few days last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Greene stopped over a day with Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara on their way back to their post at Fort Ethan Allen. Lieutenant Greene is a classmate of Lieutenant O'Hara's (1904). Col. and Mrs. Townsley's guests at dinner on Sunday were Admiral and Mrs. Higginson, Mr. and Mrs. Winston and Miss Haddane. After the Friday night hop Major and Mrs. Ryan gave a hop supper at the Officers' Club, the table beautifully decorated for the occasion. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Jerome Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Tilt, Miss Benedict, Miss Tarleton, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Mr. Victor Froment, Mr. Harry Torney.

Mrs. C. W. Larned and daughter, Aldyla, have returned to their home in Mount Vernon after a visit of some weeks with Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Larned. Miss Bell, of Nashville, Tenn., was the guest of Mrs. Stuart for the hop and week-end. Miss Townsley has returned from Boston, where she has been visiting friends. Miss Batty, of Savannah, Ga., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick for over Sunday as was also Lieutenant Wildrick's brother, Lieut. Meade Wildrick, of Fort Totten.

Mrs. W. K. Bartlett left on Saturday for Washington, where she will visit before rejoining Captain Bartlett at his station at Fort Oglethorpe. She has been here for a number of weeks as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer and Lieut. and Mrs. Baird. Miss Florence Herr was a week-end guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr. Mrs. Leferts is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Sladen.

Captain Lindsey and Miss Riley entertained delightfully with an informal musicale in which all the guests participated on Tuesday evening. Present, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Miss Elliot, Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyt, Capt. Frank Parker, who is on his way to Cuba after attending the Ecole de Guerre in France, spent Saturday as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Willcox.

Capt. and Mrs. Baer asked some friends to tea on Sunday to meet Major and Mrs. Ryan and their week-end guests. Lieutenant Lang spent the week-end visiting Mrs. Lang and her parents, Col. and Mrs. Harmon, at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I. Mrs. Booth entertained the Reading Club at its regular Thursday meeting by reading her paper on "The Theaters of New York." After the paper, current events were given by Mrs. Pritchett and the club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Householder at the next meeting.

Mrs. Jarman was last week's hostess of the Friday Club; there was an extra table for Mesdames Murray, Gallup, McFarland and Osborne. Mrs. Murray winning the prize. Mrs. Jacobs and Mrs. Avery were hostesses at the Monday Card Club. The Royal Bridge Club met with Mrs. Hughes and the tournament was completed. Mrs. Malven winning first and Mrs. Tschappat second. Mrs. Boak starts for Washington next week to attend the convention of the Daughters of the Revolution, to which she is a delegate.

Capt. Enrique Gomez, Military Attaché to the Peruvian Legation at Washington, has come to West Point to spend a couple of months learning English. Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney entertained at dinner on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Higley and Lieut. and Mrs. Newman. The services at the cadet chapel on Sunday were conducted by Rev. Herbert Toop, of Matteawan. While at the post he was entertained by Lieutenant Brice.

Parade is now held daily, although the weather is not exactly springlike. On account of the resumption of parades and drills the Tuesday afternoon musical tea-hour at the

club had to be abandoned. The new overcoats of the band are a great improvement over those worn heretofore. These coats are of dark blue lined with white, and are cut like the cadet overcoats. They are worn only when the band is in formation with the Corps. The capes are thrown back showing the white lining and the effect is very neat.

Four members of the Second Class, Cadets Gibson, McTaggart, Gerhardt and Stratemeyer, have been turned back to join the Third Class on account of deficiency in philosophy. The summer encampment of cadets will be called this year "Camp Larned" in honor of the late Colonel Larned, the distinguished professor of drawing who devoted so many years to the interests of the Military Academy.

Thirteen candidates for admission to the Dental Corps have presented themselves before an examining board here.

The baseball game with Dickinson College on Saturday was closely contested, but the Army nine won its third straight victory by scoring two runs to the visitors' one. The Cadets scored in the first inning on a pass, a steal and a single by Merrillat; and again in the third on an error, a steal and a passed ball. Dickinson's run came in the sixth inning, when Steckel walked, stole second, took third on a sacrifice fly and scored on Moose's single. Of two safe drives for the Army one came at an opportune moment, but Hock, the Dickinson pitcher, was hard to hit and put out fifteen Army players, giving but two passes. Neyland, for West Point, was steady, allowing four singles and striking out six of the visitors. The nines: Army—Lyman, c.; Sadtler, 2b.; Neyland, p.; Merrillat, c.f.; Hobbs, r.f.; Davenport, 1b.; Monsarratt, 3b.; Prichard, 1.f.; Milliken, s.s.; Dickinson—Price, 3b.; Steckel, s.s.; Rawley, c.f.; Moose, r.f.; Potter, 1b.; Goldstein, c.; Hock, p.; Schafer, 1.f.; Paxtis, 2b.

A fourth straight baseball victory was added on Wednesday, when the Cadet nine won from Lafayette, 8 to 5. Five hits, one of them a double, and four bases on balls retired Forshee, the first pitcher for Lafayette, after two innings, and he gave way to Holden, who held the Cadets to three hits and struck out ten batters in the six innings he worked, but allowed three runs. The Army had the same nine as before.

SECOND DIVISION DIRECTORY.

Galveston, Texas, April 7, 1913.

A large number of officers of the 2d Division have brought their families to Galveston and Texas City. It is believed that a list of those here will be of interest to their friends and relatives. In some of the cases it is desired that all mail be addressed to camp, and special note is made of all of these. In all other cases the mail address is that given after the name. For convenience in locating names, they are grouped by regiments to which the officers belong, those of the 5th Brigade coming first. All addresses are in Galveston unless noted as in Texas City.

Headquarters, 5th Brigade: Mrs. F. D. Evans, Mrs. Bruce Magruder, Galvez Hotel. (Mrs. F. A. Smith, wife of General Smith, is at Omaha, Neb.)

Sanitary Troops: Mrs. F. A. Dale, Miss Andray K. Dale, Galvez Hotel; Mrs. Edward F. Geddings, Galvez Hotel after April 10; Mrs. J. M. Willis, 1101 23d street.

4th Infantry: Mrs. Walter S. Fulton, Mrs. Charles T. Griffith, 1020 26th street; Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman, Mrs. Samuel W. Noyes, Galvez Hotel.

7th Infantry: Mrs. G. E. Thorne and Master G. E. Thorne, 1912 Avenue P; Mrs. John J. Toffey, Jr., and Master J. Toffey, 1417 Tremont street; Mrs. John O.K. Taussig, Mrs. Charles W. McClure, Mrs. George W. Stuart, Mrs. Irving J. Carr, Galvez Hotel; Mrs. Michael J. Lenihan, Miss Eleanor Lenihan, 1101 23d street.

19th Infantry: Mrs. John F. Clapham, Surf Hotel after April 9; Mrs. J. Malcolm Graham and two daughters, Mrs. John J. Miller, Mrs. Fred H. Baird and son, James, Mrs. George W. Helms and sons, John and George, Mrs. Edward M. Lewis and son, Thomas, Mrs. Truman O. Murphy, Mrs. James H. Laubach, Mrs. Harry H. Bissell and two children, all at the Ridgeway Hotel; Mrs. William M. Goodale, corner 32d and Boulevard; Mrs. A. S. Williams, left the city some time ago for Laredo, Texas.

28th Infantry: Mrs. E. G. Owenshine, Galvez Hotel, mail to camp of 5th Brigade; Mrs. F. E. Bamford, Mrs. J. M. Little and child, Mrs. H. L. Cooper, Galvez Hotel; Mrs. R. P. Lemly, corner Avenue R and 45th street, mail to camp; Mrs. S. L. James, Mrs. J. M. Willis, 1101 23d street; Mrs. Edwin J. Nowlen, corner 32d and Boulevard.

Division Staff, Quartermaster Corps, etc.: Mrs. Samuel W. Miller and daughter, Galvez Hotel; Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Tremont Hotel; Mrs. J. C. Brady, Galvez Hotel.

18. Cecil, Commercial Hotel, Texas City; Miss Myrtle Morris and Master Morris McKain, niece and son of Capt. C. L. McKain, 706 23d street (Galveston); Mrs. Clarence E. Fronk and daughter, Eleanor, Hotel Harper, Texas City (wife of Captain Fronk, Medical Corps).

26th Infantry: Mrs. Allan L. Briggs, Texas City, mail to Captain Briggs, Texas City, camp of 4th Brigade; Mrs. Henry M. Dichmann, 2908 Avenue O, care of Mr. B. Mills.

27th Infantry: Mrs. P. R. Manchester, care of Lieutenant Manchester, 27th Inf., Texas City; Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield, Galvez Hotel; Mrs. Conrad E. Kooper and child, 2426 Broadway; Mrs. Charles E. Coates, care of Lieutenant Coates, 27th Inf., Texas City; Mrs. Otis R. Cole and baby, Harper Hotel, Texas City; Mrs. R. E. O'Brien, care of Lieutenant O'Brien, 27th Inf., Texas City.

4th Field Artillery: Mrs. William H. Burt and daughter, the Ridgeway Hotel.

Several other officers expect to have their families join them here soon, so that the above list will not be a complete list for long, and probably is not now; but it will assist much in locating people with the addresses of the majority of Army families here now.

THE 14TH CAVALRY ON BORDER DUTY.

Troop D, 14th Cavalry, Eagle Pass, Texas, April 2, 1913.

As several of the men in this troop have received letters from men in the Islands and other branches of the Service asking where we are stationed at present, I take the liberty of sending you the present stations of troops of the 14th Cavalry.

Fourteenth Cavalry: Troop A, Sanderson, Texas; Troop B, headquarters, Eagle Pass, Texas; detachment at Pecos High Bridge; platoon at Del Rio, Texas; Troop C, headquarters, Terlingue, Texas; detachment, Marathon, Texas; Troop D, headquarters, Eagle Pass, Texas; detachments at Indio and Lehman ranches; Troops E, F, G and Machine-gun Platoon, Fort Clark, Texas; Troop H, Marfa, Texas; detachments at Presidio and Shafter, Texas; Troops I, K and L, Fort McIntosh, Texas; Troop M, Brownsville, Texas.

It will be seen that the outfits are pretty well scattered along the Mexican border. By a system of patrols that are sent out daily from both headquarters and detachment stations, the entire frontage of the Rio Grande is covered wherever a Mexican force of any importance, Federal or otherwise, is collected on the opposite side. The men ride up and down the river for miles on either side of such points to preclude the possibility of cattle being driven across.

One of the most interesting phases of work for the men of Troops B and D, now at Eagle Pass, is on the foot bridge leading to Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, or Peidras Negras, as it is called by some of the Carranzistas, heedless of the fact that there is another town of the latter name in Mexico. The soldiers assist the customs officers in looking for arms on those going to Mexico and in searching for contraband on those returning. This last usually takes the form of mesal and tobacco. Every fresh rumor of Huerta's probable approach sends a swarm of terrified Mexicans to this side.

Some amusing episodes have occurred. Last Sunday one Mexican started from the Texas side in a buggy and showed such trepidation when halted that the sergeant of the guard became suspicious. The Mexican confessed that he had "arms" hidden in the cushion of his vehicle and this was ripped open. A microscopic rifle of about three pounds weight, single shot, was disclosed, with a few boxes of .22 caliber shorts. While it was not thought that this artillery would seriously affect the course of Mexican affairs, it was

decided to hold it until he returned. When he came back in the evening it was turned over to him with the injunction to "go and sin no more." He earnestly assured the sergeant that he was a good American in spirit and had been a resident of Texas for "ten years—not ten years Mex—ten years gold!"

That the old Texas spirit still survives is evidenced by the character of revolvers and automatic pistols frequently removed from pedestrians by the soldiers. Every such weapon intercepted to date has been purchased for utility and not for ornamental purposes, as is clearly shown by the caliber and make. All are of standard make, not a single one of the cast iron affairs which flourish in pawnbrokers' windows having been found. The revolvers are all heavy affairs and the automatic pistols of the largest caliber. Toy guns find no favor for the hip pocket in this region.

The "troops" of Carranzas, across the river, are armed with anything from a .20 gauge shotgun to old muzzle-loading Springfield muskets, but there are quite a number of .30-30's in their hands—apparently the nearest approach procurable to a military arm. American soldiers have always been treated most courteously when they visited the other side, especially by the officers. A Mexican order prohibited traffic over the bridge after certain hours at night but this was always waived for a soldier. On several occasions the officers sent the men back to this side in carriages when the weather seemed threatening. Lately an order has been handed down by the military authorities here prohibiting any American soldier from crossing, whether in uniform or in civilian clothes.

TROOP D, 14TH CAVALRY.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, April 3, 1913.

Hikes and maneuvers are the program. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays are devoted to brigade maneuvers that take most of the morning and often extend into the afternoon. Advance guard and outposts, attack and defense of positions, exercises for the training of the first aid and dressing personnel, and numerous other problems, have kept us all well occupied. On March 31 the brigade had a night problem; another one is scheduled for April 7. Each Tuesday and Thursday there is regimental drill and review or parade. Saturday calls for an inspection of some kind.

Col. C. R. Noyes, Inf., has been attached to the regiment. Lieut. Col. H. D. Styer, 17th Inf., is also attached. Major Weigel and Captains Dillingham and Herron (all old officers of the 18th), now with the 23d Infantry, have been visitors in camp. March 29 the Oleander Country Club entertained at a dance for all the officers of the division. The club is situated about ten miles from camp and on the interurban electric line between Texas City and Houston. The regiment was well represented by Captains Peyton and Morrow, Major Lacey, Lieutenants Sullivan, Purdon, Ford, Landis, Loneragan, Arnold and several others.

Lieutenant Wyman, 23d Inf., has been promoted to the regiment and will be assigned to Co. I. Captain Sheldon entertained last Saturday at the Galvez Hotel with a dinner for Colonel Davis, Capt. Arthur Williams and Lieutenant Bartlett.

The officers' team played baseball against the enlisted men's team this week and lost easily. Those on the officers' team were Lieutenants Cook, Haves, Bartlett, Arnold, Wir, Mackall, Griswold and Schillerstrom and Captains Sheldon and McKain. The men's team had Corporal Sullivan, Co. H; Sergeant Vogel, Co. H; Corporal Barnett, band; Corporal Irwin, Mounted Scouts; Private Johnson, Co. H; Private Webber, Co. M; Sergeant Hoffman, Co. L; Sergeant Fenner, Co. A; Sergeant Tanner, Co. M. Corporal Powers, Co. L, acted as umpire. Final score was 21 to 6. The game was a series of sensational plays, including a triple play by Arnold.

On March 31 the regiment was reviewed by Colonel Davis and mustered as usual. On April 1 there was regimental parade. In the evening all the officers of the regiment, led by Colonel Davis and escorted by the band, proceeded to brigade headquarters, 6th Brigade, and called officially upon General Edwards. April 2 the brigade had a maneuver during the morning. In the afternoon the regiment, as part of the division, was reviewed by Major General Carter in honor of Mr. Slayden, of Texas, of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives. There were 8,000 troops in the line and all passed proudly in review, while two aeroplanes led the procession. The weather was quite warm and the roads were dusty.

A recent order requires the men to wear bathing suits while in the surf and the exchange has done an enormous business in the suit line. Bathing is going and the waters are patronized daily by large crowds. We have two band concerts each day, under the direction of Chief Musician Klein, and they draw many lovers of music to our camp. Brick has been furnished for incinerators and new ones have been built in many companies. The camp is clean and military and everyone is comfortable. No cold weather of late has disturbed our rest—at night.

The Mackenzie exchange has been closed out and a regimental exchange established. Lieutenant Duke remains as exchange officer. The Mackenzie organizations will draw \$400 each.

To-morrow the regiment will entertain at a smoker for all the officers of the division. The general committee consists of Colonel Davis, Captains Sheldon and Morrow, Lieutenants Brewer, Loneragan, Sullivan and Ford have been designated as assistants. With the new electric lights and the bay shore "Happy Heinie" will be at home.

Mrs. Cecil, wife of Captain Cecil, was a visitor in camp this week.

PORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Port Ethan Allen, Vt., April 12, 1913.

This garrison has been in mourning for a month for Captain Carson, who died on March 9, and there have been no parties or social affairs until the present date. Mrs. Carson, with her daughter, Alta May, left the garrison the last week of March for her home at Lander, Wyo. Miss Melanie Loewe, who was visiting Mrs. Carson at the time of the Captain's death and who accompanied Mrs. Carson to Washington, D.C., for the funeral, returned to her home in Danbury, Conn., on Monday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt gave a jolly dinner this week for Colonel Gresham, Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford and Lieut. and Mrs. Greene. Mrs. Colley was hostess at a charming bridge Wednesday. Delicious refreshments were served in the dining room, and Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Colley's mother, poured tea. Among the guests were Mesdames Brandt, Cushing, Evans, Wilson, Abbott, Huston, Riggs, Richart, Cavanaugh, Sears, Luhn, Cummins and Holbrook and Miss Savage.

Mrs. Kenneth W. Hosmer, of Olympia, Wash., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Huston, and Captain Huston. Mrs. Hazard arrived in the garrison the latter part of March. Lieut. and Mrs. Greene spent the week in New York, and visited friends at Fort Slocum and at West Point en route. Lieutenant O'Donnell, who has been away on two months' leave, returned to the post Saturday. Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Byram, Capt. and Mrs. Huston, Mrs. Hosmer and Colonel Gresham.

Miss King returned to the garrison Thursday from Plattsburg Barracks, where she was the guest of Major and Mrs. Lasseigne. Lieutenant Adair returned to the post Tuesday after two months' leave. Mrs. Lister is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Rutherford, and Captain Rutherford. Mrs. Abbott is a patient in the Fanny Allen Hospital, near the post and is convalescent from a recent operation. Mrs. Boyd and young daughter, Eliza, left the garrison Thursday for Manlius, N.Y., where they will visit Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Pope, formerly of this regiment. Lieutenant King, recently promoted to the 12th Cavalry, was transferred back to the regiment, and Lieutenant Müller put on the unassigned list.

Major and Mrs. Evans entertained the entire garrison at two large card parties Wednesday and Friday evenings to meet Capt. and Mrs. Hazard. Bridge, auction bridge, five hundred and rum were played. The holder of the highest score at each table received one of the late novels. Punch

was served during the evening and a delicious supper at eleven o'clock. Mrs. Colley was hostess at auction bridge Wednesday. Tea and dainty refreshments were served afterward in the dining room. The first prize, a book, was won by Mrs. Addis; the consolation, an ivory picture frame, by Mrs. Fleming. The guests included Mrs. Austin, Miss Atwood, Mesdames Greene, King, Boyd, Rutherford, Babcock (2), Fleming, McMurdo, Phillips, Applington and Conard.

Col. and Mrs. Gaston left the last week in March for their new station, Fort Riley, Kas. Major Holbrook and Major Byram left about the same time to attend the field officers' class at Fort Riley. Doctor Baker, M.R.C., was married in New York city recently while on leave and returned to the post last week. Col. and Mrs. Nelson spent several days with their daughter, Mrs. Applington, and Lieutenant Applington last week. Mrs. Albert E. Phillips was hostess at an enjoyable bridge Friday. Auction was played and the prizes, dainty baskets of potted plants, for highest score at each table, went to Mesdames Wilson, Hosmer, Fleming and Babcock. Other guests were Mesdames Colley, Brandt, Cummins, Huston, Cushing, Boyd, Babcock, Evans, Holbrook, Pratt, Richart, Rutherford, Lister, Nelson and Applington.

Capt. and Mrs. Huston had as their guests at dinner Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Capt. and Mrs. Hazard and Lieutenant Addis. Mrs. George L. Byram and Miss Cornelia Byram are spending several days in New York shopping. Mrs. John C. Gresham, wife of Colonel Gresham, arrived in the garrison Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Richart have moved into the house vacated by Mrs. Carson. Measles has broken out on the officers' line and the families of Captain Holcomb, Captain Cavanaugh, Lieutenants Riggs, Austin and Brandt are quarantined.

There are no signs of spring here yet, but on Thursday there was a heavy snowstorm and there have been several blizzards on recent days.

Mrs. Rutherford entertained at bridge on Wednesday to meet her mother, Mrs. Lister. Delicious refreshments were served and Mrs. Holbrook and Mrs. Boyd assisted in serving. The guests included Mesdames Hosmer, Colley, Brandt, Cummins, Huston, Cushing, Babcock, Wilson, Babcock and Evans. A number of the members of the Plattsburg Opal Company, well known to Army people, made a visit to the post, as guests of Captain Oden, on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Hazard served tea for them after they had been shown the garrison. The company, in their several world tours, have played to Army audiences in Manila, Honolulu and other stations. Among those who visited the post were Misses Williams, Hill, McNamara, Moore, Naylor, Wilson, Messrs. Teddy McNamara, Norman Pierce, Leslie Donaghey and Charlie Bennett.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 4, 1913.

Among the Army people who attended the charity ball at the Scottish Rite Hall in the city last Friday night were Col. and Mrs. J. P. Wiser, Capt. and Mrs. Martin Crimmins, Miss Sadie Murray, Lieut. Ralph Harrison and his mother, Major Sherwood A. Cheney, Major J. P. Haines, Lieut. Conger Pratt, R. V. Cramer, C. K. Nulsen and Mr. Howard Tobin. The ball was given under direction of the Catholic Humane Bureau for the benefit of homeless children and was a pronounced success socially and financially. Mme. Louisa Tetrazzini gave her services to the good cause and sang several exquisite selections during the evening.

On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Monroe celebrated their eighth wedding anniversary at their quarters at Fort Scott. They entertained with a dinner for Major and Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. Louis S. Chapplear, Major Haines and Dr. Sharpe.

Miss Dorothy Lewis was hostess at a delightful little dance Saturday evening at Major Lewis's quarters in the west cantonment. Her guests included Capt. and Mrs. Harry D. Mitchell, Misses Sarita and Marguerite Van Vliet, Dorothy and Helen Rees, Lillian Hance, Ruth Brooks, Porter, Dorothy Keleher, and Lieutenants Peake, W. H. Simpson, Logan, Johnson, Thatcher, Sullivan, Fooks, Rogers and Bagby. A delicious supper was served and the guests all had a most enjoyable time. Another informal dance was given the same evening at Fort Winfield Scott by Miss Virginia and Mr. Howard Tobin. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Mrs. R. N. Bodine, Misses Hatfield, Livingston, Johnson, and Lieutenants Johnson, Cramer, Jonett, Riefters and Vaughn.

Miss Alice Grierson entertained the Girls' Bridge Club Monday afternoon. Colonel Grierson is stationed at Fort McDowell, and the members went over to Angel Island in the launch Alcatraz and returned on the General McDowell. Those playing were Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Adams, Misses Alice Grierson, Sarita and Marguerite Van Vliet, Dorothy and Helen Rees and Dorothy Lewis. Miss Helen Rees was prize-winner. Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary, at Fort Winfield Scott, were dinner hosts Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Monroe, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine and Dr. Hall. Major and Mrs. J. L. Knowlton entertained at a dinner for ten Tuesday, when they had as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Francis Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine and Lieut. and Mrs. Murray. Mrs. Lincoln had as luncheon guests Tuesday Miss Clark and Miss Ruth Clark, of Newton Center, Mass.

The Fort Scott Bridge Club met with Captains Platt and Keesling Wednesday evening. Mrs. Hines was hostess at a bridge party at Fort Scott Wednesday afternoon. Danner Knowlton, the young son of Major and Mrs. J. L. Knowlton, entertained a large number of children at a jolly birthday party last Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. George D. Guyer gave a large and attractive luncheon on Thursday for the ladies of the 16th Infantry. Mrs. Dunwoody had a delightful informal tea Thursday at Fort Winfield Scott for Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine, Miss Tobin, Lieutenant Cramer, Johnson, Thatcher and Mr. Tobin. Mrs. J. C. Johnson was hostess at a bridge party Thursday evening, during night drill, for the ladies of Fort Scott. Afterward the officers came in for supper. Her guests were Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker, Capt. and Mrs. Lull, Capt. and Mrs. Monroe, Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Fulton, Miss Earle, Captains Fulton, Platt and Keesling. Dainty lace boudoir caps were the prizes.

The departure on Monday of Mrs. Gardner's mother, Mrs. Patten, of Detroit, and of Miss Amy Gardner, of Los Angeles, will be much regretted. Lieut. Francis P. Hardaway came back at Fort Winfield Scott after a leave spent in St. Louis. He expects the arrival in about two weeks of Mrs. Hardaway and of their son, born at Mrs. Hardaway's home in St. Louis on March 13.

Lieuts. Henry D. F. Munnikhuysen, C. K. Rinehart, Clarence Lininger and C. M. Haverkamp, all of the 1st Cavalry, were guests at a dance given by Mr. Herbert Payne at the San Mateo Polo Club for the polo players. Lieut. J. W. Wainwright, on leave from the Presidio of Monterey, is at the Hotel St. Francis. Leave for three months, with permission to visit the Panama Canal, is granted Lieut. Oliver S. McCleary, 16th Inf. Lieut. James L. Robinson, M.C., will leave San Francisco for the Philippines on the June instead of the April transport, as at first planned.

Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, wife of Colonel Van Deusen, Field Art., gave a prettily appointed luncheon at the Town and Country Club on Monday in honor of Mrs. Charles Scott, of New York city. Among the guests were Mrs. Sidney A. Cloman and Mrs. F. B. Davis. Major A. A. Cabanis, who has been spending a few days as the guest of Judge and Mrs. Cabanis in the city, has returned to Los Angeles.

Because of inclement weather target practice at the range near Fort Barry had to be temporarily discontinued yesterday by the six companies of the 16th Infantry now encamped there. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, however, witnessed some good work by the officers and men, and every promise of a fine record being made seems sure of fulfillment.

Chaplain George H. Jones, C.A.C., has moved to Fort Baker, and for a time the Coast Artillerymen at Fort Winfield Scott, where Chaplain Jones has been stationed, will be without the services of a chaplain, the officers' quarters being so few at Fort Scott that there are none available for such an officer. Following are among officers registered at department headquarters yesterday, all en route for the Philippines, sailing on the transport Logan at noon to-morrow: Major L. S. Miller, Q.M.C.; Lieut. H. F. Lincoln, M.R.C.; and Major W. Allen de Wit, M.C. Major John P. Haines, C.A.C., will arrive at Fort Winfield Scott Monday, and about a week later Major J. L. Knowlton, now at Fort Scott, will move over to take command of Fort Barry, where Major Haines has been stationed for a year.

Col. David C. Shanks, the new assistant inspector-general for

the Western Department, who has been at the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, has arrived in San Francisco and assumed his new duties.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 31, 1913.

Mrs. Starkey gave a card party on Tuesday for Mesdames Grafton, Whitney, Wilson, Holmes, Burr, Griffith, McAlister, Pillsbury, Humphreys, Taylor and Peek. Mrs. Farmer and Miss Nolan were guests for tea. Mrs. Holmes entertained on Wednesday with a bridge luncheon complimentary to Mrs. Peek. Present were Mesdames Griffith, Pillsbury, McAlister, Wilson, Burr, Farmer, Wetherill, Grafton, Neely, Taylor and Starkey. Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Taylor won the prizes and Mrs. Peek was awarded the guest prize. Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury entertained with cards on Thursday for Colonel Wood, Colonel and Mrs. Griffith, Captain Hanson, Mrs. Grafton, Captain Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Lieut. and Mrs. McAlister, Miss Nolan and Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey.

On Friday Mrs. Wilson gave a delightful luncheon in honor of Mrs. Peek, and for Mesdames Griffith, Grafton, Pillsbury, Peek, McAlister, Holmes, Starkey and Miss Nolan. The luncheon was followed by bridge. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson entertained at dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey. Mrs. John A. Kress, of St. Louis, gave a bridge luncheon on Thursday complimentary to Mrs. Peek. Present: Mesdames Sliger, Barnes and Smith, of St. Louis, and Mesdames Wilson, Neely, Holmes, Peek and Starkey, of Jefferson Barracks. Prizes were won by Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Sliger, Mrs. Peek receiving the guest prize.

Captain Wilson, Captain Peek and Lieutenant Starkey were guests of Lieutenant Holmes at a stag luncheon on Friday. Mrs. Wilson was hostess at luncheon on Friday for Mesdames Peek, Holmes and Starkey, and Captain Lomax. Lieut. and Mrs. Burr gave a beautiful dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Captain Lomax and Lieutenant Merrill.

Mr. Julian Jackson, of St. Louis, Capt. and Mrs. Peek and Mrs. Neely were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson entertained with a sardine party on Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Peek and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes. Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor attended a dance at Webster Groves on Saturday.

The officers and ladies of the post gave a formal hop in the ballroom of the Administration Building on Friday night. Several guests from the city were invited.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 7, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Peek, who spent a week as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, departed on Sunday for Fort Barry, Cal., their new station. Captain Peek was relieved from recruiting duty at this depot in December. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Smith gave a breakfast for Capt. and Mrs. Peek and Mrs. Neely, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Wilson. Capt. and Mrs. Rutke entertained at dinner on Sunday at noon for Col. and Mrs. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury and Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill. Captain Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes at tea on Sunday.

The bridge club met on Tuesday with Mrs. Holmes. Present: Mesdames Pillsbury, Griffith, Wilson, Burr, McAlister and Miss Nolan. Mrs. Burr and Mrs. Holmes won the prizes. The roller skating party in the gymnasium on Wednesday was attended by Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Hanson, Miss Nolan, Captain Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieutenants Holmes and Merrill.

On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury gave a large reception for Mrs. Pillsbury's parents, Col. and Mrs. Wood. Colonel Wood has been relieved from command at this post. He was retired from the Army on Thursday, and expects to leave shortly for Washington, D.C., accompanied by Mrs. Wood. The guests attending the reception were Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Major and Mrs. Howard, Captain Foster, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Rutke, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill, Captain Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Captain Hanson, Captain Houle, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieutenant Merrill, Lieut. and Mrs. Neely, Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey and Miss Nolan. An orchestra from the depot band rendered several concert and popular selections during the evening. Col. and Mrs. Wood departed on Friday for Jacksonville, Ill., where they will spend a few days as guests of Colonel Wood's mother. Col. and Mrs. Wood endeared themselves to their many friends here during their sojourn at this post. Col. Adam Slaker, who has been in command of the Artillery District, with headquarters at Fort Banks, Mass., assumed command here on Thursday. Mrs. Slaker arrived on Saturday from St. Louis, where she had been stopping at the Hotel Jefferson since her arrival in the city, which was her former home. She is a member of one of St. Louis's oldest families, and was Miss Ada Sprigg before her marriage. She is a cousin to the late Mrs. Hancock, wife of the late Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. "Longwood," the old Hancock homestead, is situated just north of the reservation.

Capt. Frederick M. Jones, 12th U.S. Cav., has been detailed upon recruiting duty at this depot and arrived on Thursday. Captain Jones has been placed in command of the 15th Recruit Company. On Saturday Mrs. Sliger, of St. Louis, gave a bridge party and tea for Mrs. Starkey. Gen. and Mrs. John A. Kress, of St. Louis, had a dinner for their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Neely on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson had as their guests to tea on Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Captain Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Neely.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Winthrop, Mass., April 1, 1913.

A great deal of enthusiasm was shown by both companies at the field meet held in the gymnasium at Fort Banks March 28. In the broad jump the 7th Co. won the 1st, 152d Co., 2d and 3d; chinning the bar, 7th Co. 1st, 152d Co., 2d; bowling contest, 152d Co. won; rope climbing, 152d Co. 1st, 7th Co., 2d.

Captain Kelton returned Saturday from Panama. Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig entertained at dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson and Lieutenant Dennis.

The Fort Banks Social Club held their dance in the gymnasium Wednesday evening. At eleven o'clock elaborate refreshments were served. At twelve o'clock the band played, "Home, Sweet Home."

Capt. and Mrs. Watson left Fort Banks Tuesday for their new station, Fort Andrews. Miss Richardson, of Baltimore, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley at Fort Andrews for the past two weeks, and in Miss Richardson's honor many informal parties have been given. Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley gave a delightful auction party for Miss Richardson, Major and Mrs. Callan, Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel, Captain Battle, Captain Menges, Lieutenants Nickerson, McKell and Roland. Major George T. Patterson, of the A.G. Dept., at Governors Island, spent the week-end with Major and Mrs. Callan.

Mrs. Niles's sister is with her for a short visit. Mrs. Riley, of Annapolis, is visiting her brother, Lieutenant Riley. Mrs. Cygon entertained two tables of auction for Miss Riley, Friday evening, other guests being Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel, Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley and Lieutenant Riley. Captain Battle entertained Captain Menges for dinner Friday. Captain Menges returned from leave last week to pack his furniture, and while on the post he was the guest of Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel.

Mrs. Gatchell, wife of Col. George W. Gatchell, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Miller, at Fort Strong, has returned to Providence, R.I. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson have Miss

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Hendee, of Burlington, Vt., as their house guest; in her honor Mrs. Wilson gave an informal tea for the ladies of the garrison. Miss Margaret Walke is fast recovering from her recent operation at Corey Hill Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Capt. and Mrs. Wilson gave a delightful Welsh rabbit party Sunday evening for Miss Hendee, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Miss Black and Captain Hasbrouck. Captain Hasbrouck entertained at dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan and Lieutenant Mehafeey. Dr. and Mrs. Blanchard entertained the Card Club Friday evening. Those playing were Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Hasbrouck, Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Miss Hendee, Lieut. and Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Gatchell, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Watts, Lieutenant Gatchell. Miss Hendee and Lieutenant Stark won the first prizes and Mrs. Gatchell and Lieutenant Stockton the booby prizes.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 7, 1913.

Col. R. N. Ihan and Lieut. Col. L. M. Pennell, both on the Governor's staff (Kansas), were guests at the post Tuesday and visited the Army Service Schools. Mrs. J. W. Peyton, wife of Lieutenant Peyton, will arrive in a few days from Manila, P.I., to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary Oliver, and family. The officers of the Medical Corps were entertained at dinner Tuesday by Major W. N. Bispham. Mrs. John A. Murtagh left Tuesday for Texas City, Texas, to join her husband, Major Murtagh.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens gave a charming dinner Saturday, previous to the Army Relief bridge party at Pope Hall, when their guests included Major and Mrs. McClure, Capt. and Mrs. Preston Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Burt W. Phillips and Mrs. Sneed. Mrs. H. H. Bissell and small children left Tuesday to join Lieutenant Bissell, at Galveston, Texas.

Mrs. Effie H. Van Tuyl has been elected vice state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution and will leave April 10 for Washington, D.C., to attend the Continental Congress at that place. Mrs. Edward Calvert, wife of Captain Calvert, 9th Cav., and little daughter, Martha, who have been visiting Mrs. Calvert's relatives, leave shortly to join her husband at Douglas, Ariz.

Lieut. and Mrs. Burt W. Phillips leave next week for Fort George Wright, Wash., where Lieutenant Phillips will join his regiment. Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller left Friday for a trip to the Panama Canal. Mrs. Paul A. Wolf gave a delightful luncheon Friday for Mesdames Thomas H. Slavens, William P. Burnham, Ezra B. Fuller, E. S. Hartshorn, George G. Bailey, Charles R. Lloyd, W. P. Screws and E. D. Lysle.

Lieut. W. A. Raborg, Jr., arrived Friday for duty with the 15th Cavalry, and will reside at No. 1-D, Root Hall. Miss Marion French, guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. I. Reese, left Thursday for a brief visit at Fort Riley. Mr. O. E. Beesley, pay clerk, and Mrs. Beesley leave shortly for San Francisco, whence they sail May 5 for the Philippines. Mrs. R. I. Reese gave a delightful bridge party Wednesday in compliment to her house guests, Mrs. C. G. French and Miss Marion French, of Fort Crook, Neb. Other guests were Mesdames A. T. Owenshine, W. A. Kent, G. S. Turner, W. C. Johnson, Donald W. Strong, John E. Stephens, T. H. Slavens, C. D. Moore and Preston Brown.

Mrs. Brown, of Watertown, N.Y., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Casper W. Cole. Mrs. James R. Lindsay and sons arrived today from Fort Snelling, Minn., to make an extended visit with Mrs. Lindsay's mother, Mrs. Armida Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davenport, of Atchison, Kas., and Mr. Joseph Norman, of Kansas City, were week-end guests of Mrs. Traver Norman.

The mess hall and kitchen of the Military Prison have been completed and the hall will seat 1,544. The new school building for the post children is now an assured fact, as \$15,000 has been appropriated by Congress for that use.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 5, 1913.

Mrs. Edgar A. Myer entertained with auction bridge on Monday afternoon. The attractive prizes were won by Mrs. Errington and Mrs. Brockman. Tea was served by Mrs. Goodrich and Mrs. Gill. Miss Rosalie Williams and Miss Mason assisting. Mrs. Myer's guests included Mesdames Crallé, Kemper, Errington, Kieffer, Nelson, Frissell, Brockman, Reardon, Cole, and Miss Williams, from the post; Mesdames Davis, Ohnhaus, Gill, Abbott, and Misses Gill and Bradley, from Cheyenne. Mrs. Stull and Miss Abbott came in for tea.

Mrs. John P. McAdams and Mrs. John D. Reardon, who had expected to leave last week for Kentucky and Georgia, respectively, were detained on account of the floods, but hope to leave soon. Mrs. John A. Brockman left on Thursday to join her husband, Lieutenant Brockman, 11th Inf., in Texas. Lieut. Paul A. Goodrich, 11th Inf., has attained his captaincy and been assigned to the 11th Infantry.

Capt. E. R. Wilson, 11th Inf., who, on account of the serious illness of his small son, Johnnie, was unable to accompany his regiment when they were ordered to Texas City, left on Friday to join the regiment. On Thursday of last week Mrs. Thomas T. Frissell gave a delightful luncheon for Mesdames Cole, Myer, Nelson, Errington and Brockman.

Capt. John S. Battle is expected home this evening from Texas City. He took his household belongings and leave on the May transport for the Philippines, to join the 8th Infantry, to which regiment he has been transferred. Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, who has undergone an operation at the Mayo Hospital, at Rochester, Minn., is expected to return to the post early next week.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., April 8, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Kitts entertained at supper after the bowling for Major and Mrs. Hess, Capt. and Mrs. Kerrick, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Miss Winthrop Smith, Doctor Thode, Lieutenants Crawford and Blackmore, and Mr. Liebert. After supper a guessing game was played, at which Mrs. Hess and Doctor Thode were winners. Mrs. Hess and Mrs. Carpenter served at the table and Mrs. McKie at the punch bowl. A pleasant evening was ended with dancing.

On Thursday Mrs. Frederick Phisterer came to visit her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer. The same day Mrs. R. N. Fleming, of Philadelphia, stayed with Mrs. Hinchman, returning to her home on Friday. Miss Winthrop Smith, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McKie, attended the Fort Hancock dance on Friday and stayed over night with Capt. and Mrs. Crawford, who invited to meet her at dinner the same night Lieutenants Kimball, Eston and Pillars. Mrs. McKie, Miss Ethel Allen and Miss Winthrop Smith went to a tea last week, given by Miss Martha Gomer, of Brooklyn. The wedding invitations of Miss Gomer and Lieut. Robert L. Gray, C.A.C., are out for April 15 at St. Bartholomew's Church, and the ceremony will be followed by a large reception and dance at the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn.

Capt. and Mrs. Kitts had as guests for dinner Friday Mrs.

Frederick Phisterer, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. McKie and Captain Lambdin. The place-cards were Chinese men and women painted on white cards and mounted on red satin ribbon. The flowers were red carnations. On the same evening the Ridge Club, of Bay Ridge, invited the officers and ladies of the post to a large dance, where they were hospitably entertained. Mrs. Bartlett chaperoned Miss Allen and Miss Winthrop Smith. Others who accepted were Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Captain Proctor, Lieutenant Bartlett, Mr. Augustus Pottier, of New York, and Lieutenants MacDill, Blackmore and Allen.

Capt. and Mrs. McKie had as guests for dinner Sunday P.A. Surgeon Farwell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Farwell, and for supper Dr. and Mrs. Farwell, Miss Winthrop Smith, Mr. James T. Young, assistant city engineer of New York, and Mr. Benjamin T. McGill, of Englewood, N.J. Miss Allen, Miss Smith and Lieutenants Blackmore and MacDill made up a table of bridge Wednesday night.

Mrs. Brown, of Stamford, Conn., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Embick, who entertained at bridge Saturday evening for Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Egbert, Mrs. Kilbourne, Major and Mrs. Hess, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett. The prizes, six decks of Congress cards, were won by Mrs. Bartlett, Major Hess and Captain Phisterer. Mrs. Egbert and Mrs. Brown served at the table.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., April 6, 1913.

Mrs. Juenemann was hostess for the Auction Bridge Club on Monday last and Mrs. Wheatley the winner of the prize. Present: Mesdames Sterrett, Stevens, Bernheim, Schoeffel, Schley, Shook, Ellis, Wyke, Wheatley, Miss Robertson and Doctor Bernheim. Ladies' night at the club continues popular with a large number. Those present last week were Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Shook, Mrs. and Miss Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Miss Robertson, Doctor McEnery, Lieutenants Mort and Cowles, Mr. Schmidt, Mrs. McClelland, and the Misses Schmidt.

On Wednesday evening occurred the monthly dance of the Sons and Daughters of the Moon, at the Albany Hotel, in Denver. Attending from here were Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Miss Robertson, Lieutenants Marks, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. McClelland, Miss Schmidt, and Lieutenant Mort. Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Mrs. Sterrett, Mrs. Wheatley and Miss Robertson formed a matinee party at the Orpheum on Thursday, to see Madame Sarah Bernhardt in "Une Nuit de Noël, sous la Terreur."

Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett and Mrs. Shook were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Ellis, of Upper Montclair, N.J., are guests of their son, Col. Wilmot E. Ellis. Col. and Mrs. Ellis were dinner hosts on Friday, complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Mrs. Shook, Captain Schley and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis.

Lieutenant Mort entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner at the Savoy Saturday, followed by a theater party, as a farewell to Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens and Doctor McEnery. Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett left on Sunday to spend three months' leave in the East. Much to the regret of their many friends here they will not return. Lieutenant Sterrett having been relieved from duty here and assigned to the 13th Cavalry.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., April 7, 1913.

With the arrival of Colonel Hunter, I.G., on Monday a very busy week began. Most of the time was taken up with inspections, parades, etc., and a very creditable showing was made.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Donald, of Mobile, came to the post Tuesday to spend a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow. Captain Doores has returned from lower Alabama, where he has been for about ten days on service concerning the relief of the cyclone sufferers. Colonel Hunter, Major Burgess, Captain Taylor and Captain Geers spent Thursday evening at the quarantine station, where they were delightfully entertained at a stag dinner by Dr. Boggess and Captain Doores.

Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow were hosts at an informal "rum" party for Colonel Hunter, Major and Mrs. Burgess and Dr. Boggess. Mrs. Geers and her mother, Mrs. Reese, of Wichita, Kas., arrived on the post Saturday after most enjoyable visit to Panama. Mrs. Heakes and Mr. and Mrs. Linnard are guests for a few days of Captain Doores. Colonel Hunter left Saturday morning for Fort Crockett, Texas. Captain Garcia, M.C., arrived on the post Sunday.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BREWSTER.—Born at New York, N.Y., March 29, 1913, to Capt. S. W. Brewster, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Brewster, a daughter.

HARTNETT.—Born at Fort Robinson, Neb., March 30, 1913, a daughter, Margaret Marinda Hartnett, to Major E. H. Hartnett, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hartnett.

KELLOND.—Born at Fort Douglas, Utah, April 4, 1913, to the wife of Capt. Frederic G. Kellond, 20th U.S. Inf., a son. LOEHMANN.—Born, March 24, 1913, in Brooklyn, N.Y., to the wife of Ruben W. Loehmann, sister of Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d U.S. Inf., a son, Walter Thomas Loehmann.

McAFEE.—Born, April 1, 1913, at Honolulu, H.T., to Lieut. L. B. McAfee, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. McAfee, a daughter, Marjorie McAfee.

REEVES.—Born at San Diego, Cal., April 2, 1913, a son, George Washington Reeves, 3d, to the wife of Paymr. George W. Reeves, Jr., U.S.N.

SHACKFORD.—Born at Norfolk, Va., April 3, 1913, to Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Shackford, U.S.N., and Mrs. Shackford, a son, Charles Chauncey.

SHAW.—Born, Feb. 22, 1913, at Camp Keithley, P.I., to Capt. and Mrs. Frederick B. Shaw, 8th U.S. Inf., a son, Frederick Benjamin.

STRICKLAND.—Born Jan. 29, 1913, in Brooklyn, N.Y., to the wife of Edwin Lockwood Strickland, sister of Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d U.S. Inf., a son, Edwin Lockwood Strickland, Jr.

WILSON.—Born at Fort McPherson, Ga., March 21, 1913, a daughter, Olive Morrill Wilson, to the wife of Lieut. and Mrs. D. S. Wilson, 17th U.S. Inf.

MARRIED.

CORNELL.—EAST.—At Norfolk, Va., April 1, 1913, Lieut. John H. Cornell, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, and Miss Alice Jefferson East.

EICHELBARGER.—GUDGER.—At Asheville, N.C., April 2, 1913, Lieut. Robert L. Eichelberger, 10th U.S. Inf., and Miss Emma Gudger.

GADDIS.—BERRYHILL.—At Coronado, Cal., March 24, 1913, Lieut. William P. Gaddis, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Berryhill.

HECOX.—MACDONALD.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., March 28, 1913, Lieut. Floyd C. Hecox, 7th U.S. Inf., and Miss Clara Elaine MacDonald.

WALTON.—WHEELER.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 7, 1913, Capt. Edward S. Walton, U.S.A., and Miss Mabel Estelle Wheeler.

WILLING.—RAWLE.—At Bryn Mawr, Pa., April 9, 1913, Lieut. Edward S. Willing, U.S.M.C., and Miss Edith Rawle.

DIED.

BLATCHFORD.—Died at Kansas City, Mo., April 6, 1913, Natalie Green, wife of Lieut. Col. R. M. Blatchford, U.S. Army. Interment will be at Midtown, Del.

BOWMAN.—Died at Detroit, Mich., April 2, 1913, Comay. Sergt. Joan J. Bowman, U.S.A., retired.

CHANDLER.—Died at San Diego, Cal., April 8, 1913, 2d. Lieut. Rex Chandler, C.A.C., U.S.A.

DAVIDSON.—Died at Pirayau, Paraguay, Feb. 16, 1913, Capt. Hunter Davidson, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy,

Class of 1847, who rose to the rank of lieutenant, and was dismissed in 1861 and entered the Confederate service.

FENN.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, April 4, 1913, Mr. A. A. Fenn, stepfather of Mrs. F. D. Webster, wife of Major Webster, 20th Inf.; of Mrs. J. H. Rice, wife of Major Rice, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and of Mrs. J. C. Minus, wife of Capt. J. C. Minus, U.S.A., retired.

HALL.—Died at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I., Feb. 18, 1913, Harrison Hall, Jr., son of Capt. Harrison Hall, U.S. M.C., and Louisa Rodgers Hall, as the result of an accident. Funeral services in Manila, March 2; interment in Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio, about April 18.

HEPBURN.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1913, Mrs. Marie J. Hepburn, mother of Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Hepburn, U.S.N.

KOBBE.—Died at New York city, April 3, 1913, Mr. Walter Kobbe, brother of Major Gen. William A. Kobbe, U.S.A., retired.

LARRABEE.—Died at Santa Rosa, New Mexico, April 6, 1913, John H. Larrabee, son of the wife of Major Chandler P. Robbins, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

NICHOLSON.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 2, 1913, Henry D. Nicholson, brother of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N.

POWELL.—Died at Tucson, Ariz., April 1, 1913, Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, U.S.A., retired.

WILLIAMS.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 2, 1913, Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. Richard P. Williams, U.S.M.C.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Assemblyman Kane, of New York, who hails from the 21st District of New York city, has introduced a bill in the Legislature for the organization of a colored regiment of Infantry for the National Guard of the state, to be located in New York city, within three months after the bill becomes a law. The armory board of the city of New York is instructed to provide quarters for the colored regiment. Assemblyman Kane could aid the efficiency of the state force much better than by introducing a bill for the organization of a race regiment, which is a pernicious measure, to say the least. The bill is evidently a bid for the colored vote, but it is hoped it will not be considered seriously.

A bill introduced in the New York Assembly by Mr. Cuvillier to amend the military law in relation to departments, corps and staffs, and creating a Quartermaster Corps has been redrawn on the recommendation of Major General O'Ryan, so as to conform more to the organization of the Army than the original bill. Under the new bill the rank of staff officers is the same as that in the Army, and a brigade commander is provided, with one adjutant general and two aids, the same as the Army. Provision, however, is made that the Major General may detail to the brigade staff such other officers as may be considered necessary. There is no intention to remove the present staff officers of brigades, and they would undoubtedly be re-detailed should brigade commanders so desire in the event of the bill becoming a law.

Owing to the serious disorder attending the strike of employees of twine mills at Auburn, N.Y., who are mostly Italians and Poles, and which resulted in four strikers being shot by the police on April 4, after some of the latter had been fired at and badly beaten, Sheriff Bancroft, after the entire police force of the city were powerless, called for help from the National Guard. Co. M, of Auburn, and Co. C, of Syracuse, both from the 3d Infantry, were ordered out, with Major J. B. Tuck in command. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan is keeping in close touch with events, and sent Major F. M. Waterbury, O.D., to the scene of the disturbance, in order to be kept promptly posted, and later the General, with Lieut. Col. R. F. Walton, A.G., went to Auburn, and also Buffalo, to look over the disturbed districts. Sheriff Bancroft posted a proclamation ordering all law abiding citizens to keep away from the disturbed districts and avoid joining assemblages there. He also plainly stated that the militia were armed with ball cartridges and would shoot to kill should they fire. Investigation made by the police in the vicinity of the place where the shooting occurred brought to light piles of stones carefully arranged as if for ammunition, and in doorways and back yards near the mill iron bars, bolts, clubs and other weapons were found in concealment. "It is practically impossible to deal with these foreigners, because they listen eagerly to all wild rumors and will not believe what the police or leaders tell them," said Chief of Police Ball. About 1,700 men are on strike at Auburn. Owing to serious disturbances in Buffalo, the 65th and 74th Regiments were ordered out on duty on April 8, and ten companies of the 3d Regiment on April 9.

Col. Thomas W. Huston, 12th N.Y., who has served continuously in that command for a little over twenty-five years, with an excellent record of service from private to colonel, will request retirement in a few days as he believes that he has performed his share of military duty. Colonel Huston, it is believed, is the only officer in the regiment who rose from its ranks from private to colonel. He joined the command as a private in Company D, Feb. 29, 1888, that organization then being known as the "Temperance Company." He was promoted corporal and sergeant in 1890; second lieutenant in 1892; first lieutenant in 1893; captain in 1899; major in 1901; lieutenant colonel in 1906, and colonel in 1912. During the war with Spain he served with the 12th in the United States Service as captain, being stationed in southern camps and in Cuba. He has performed all important duty with the regiment since he joined it, and this includes riot duty, camps, maneuvers, etc. Colonel Huston was very badly hurt by a trolley car a little over a year ago, and was laid up in the hospital for some months. He has been a hard and faithful worker for the interests of the regiment, and his work as colonel was rendered more difficult by the many vacancies of officers in the regiment when he assumed command of it and with the inexperience of a number of new officers already in it. He will leave the regiment in a much improved condition and with the esteem of the command. Colonel Huston would have requested retirement on March 1 last had it not been that the annual muster and inspection was to be held on April 7, 8 and 9. Just who will succeed the Colonel is not definitely known yet.

Upon recommendation of Major General O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., commanding the division, the following schools of application for officers of the mobile forces, at such points as may be determined upon and for the periods stated, are authorized: (a) Engineer Corps, 8 days; (b) Signal Corps, 8 days; (c) Medical Department, 8 days; (d) Cavalry, 8 days; (e) Field Artillery, 21 days; (f) Infantry, 24 days. A provisional unit in each arm, corps or department will be organized for duty in connection with these schools. For post administrative duties and as inspector-instructors such officers of the Academic Board of the School of the Line and staff and division staff as may be required will be detailed.

The report of the inspecting officer, Col. N. B. Thurston, upon the annual inspection and muster of the 8th Company, 13th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Capt. H. V. Van Auken, on March 25, 1913, says: "Adjustment of equipments and manual of inspection, very good. Military appearance, excellent. One hundred per cent. present; condition entirely satisfactory and without doubt the best company in the district. Books and records, satisfactory." This completes a record of 100 per cent. attendance for ten consecutive annual inspections.

A meeting of field and staff officers and company officers of the 1st Brigade, N.Y., will be held on March 18, at brigade headquarters, on invitation of General Dyer, to discuss matters of interest to the Service.

Colonel Appleton, 7th N.Y., has invited Col. C. P. Townsley, U.S.A., Superintendent of the U.S.M.A., to review the regiment in the armory on Wednesday night, April 16.

The annual spring games of the 7th N.Y., held in the armory on the night of April 5, were up to the usual standard. The medley of military and athletic events kept the spectators well pleased for more than two hours. There were new records for the 220-yard obstacle race, and the inter-company roller skating relay race. The inter-regimental relay race, which was a feature of the meet, was won by the team from the 2d Battalion of the Naval Militia, from Brooklyn. The sailors had a good handicap and they made the best of their advantage. Co. F won the Halsted Bronze Lion, for scoring the greatest number of points in all the events. The

men of this company tallied 45, which was far ahead of any other company. Co. B had 29 and Co. E had 28.

An unusually successful company event, both from a military and social standpoint, was the annual review and dance of Co. C, 23d N.Y., Capt. Charles R. Coffin. A large number of spectators were present, and the several military exhibitions proved that Co. C is an exceptionally well drilled command. The reviewing officer was the oldest living captain of the company, Lieut. Col. William R. Bunker, who joined it in 1862. Some 100 veterans of the company were present, and those making up the staff of Colonel Bunker were Capt. Jeff Stevens, Capt. Henry Cornell, Col. Ezra De Forrest, Major William T. Mynette, Capt. Walter P. Blackman, Capt. James Robb, and Lieuts. Louis A. Taylor, George N. Shaffer, Frederick C. Allen, Thomas W. Arnold, William Raynor, Jr., and Capt. C. R. Silkman. Besides the military exercises a drill in close order and an extended order drill were given. Dancing followed, and refreshments were served.

Adjutant General Llewellyn, state of Washington, announces that the "State Trophy," awarded each year to that company attaining the highest figure of merit in rifle practice, is awarded for 1912 to Troop B, Cavalry, which had a percentage of 110.00. The "Efficiency Trophy," to be awarded each year to the organization attaining the highest average degree of excellence in general efficiency, is awarded to Troop B, Cavalry, with a percentage of 92.80. The following appointments and assignments are announced: Second Lieut. Francis D. Yeager, 2d Inf., to be first lieutenant from March 12, 1913, to Co. M; Sergt. Frank R. Van Gilder, Co. M, 2d Inf., to be second lieutenant from March 12, 1913, to Co. M; Pvt. Frank E. Burrows, Co. G, 2d Inf., to be second lieutenant from March 13, 1913, to Co. G.

John H. Patterson and Harry E. Talbott, manufacturers, of Dayton, Ohio, were appointed colonels in the Ohio National Guard April 4, 1913, by Governor Cox, in recognition of their relief services during the flood. Following is the official order: "For most heroic services rendered the citizens of Ohio, and especially Dayton, John H. Patterson and Harry E. Talbott are hereby appointed colonels in the quartermaster's department. They will be obeyed accordingly. James M. Cox, Governor."

It is the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" that will entertain the officers of the 69th N.G.N.Y. in the near future, and not the "Friendly Jews," as has been stated. We have no doubt, however, that if there is such an organization as the last named, they would be highly delighted at entertaining such a genial body of guests as the officers of the 69th.

Major Francis L. V. Hoppin, adjutant general, 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., and one of its best known members, has received an unusual honor. His plans for the construction of the Albany county courthouse have been adopted, and were selected from a field of sixty-eight competitors, among whom were many of the most prominent architects. Major Hoppin has received many congratulations on his success.

Brig. Gen. Elmore F. Austin, chief of Coast Art., N.G.N.Y., has invited Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, retired, to review the 8th Coast Artillery regiment in the armory on Saturday night, April 26.

1ST CAVALRY, N.Y.—COL. O. B. BRIDGMAN.

Lieut. Col. A. F. Townsend, N.G.N.Y., and Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, Cav., U.S.A., were busy last week making the annual inspection and muster of the 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., five troops of which are located in Manhattan, N.Y. city, and four others up the state. The organization made a very good showing, especially considering the great difficulty the troops are laboring under, in not having suitable quarters. For example, the five troops in Manhattan are housed in a little armory which was originally built for only one troop, and was too small for that, and some of the troops up the state are unprovided with suitable armories. The officers and men are enthusiastic in their work, and are all doing the best they can under adverse circumstances. Since last year two new troops and band have been organized, and the command has 330 animals.

In the muster the regiment shows a net gain in membership of sixty-six over the muster of 1912, the figures being 528 present and only seven absent, against 457 present and twelve absent in 1912.

The figures of the muster follow:

	1913			1912		
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F.S. and N.C.S.	23	0	23	17	0	17
Band	12	0	12	7	0	7
Troop A	52	1	52	57	0	57
" B	61	0	61	61	0	61
" C	52	1	53	41	0	41
" D	64	0	64	62	0	62
" E	45	1	46	54	2	56
" F	60	1	61	60	1	61
" G	49	0	49	56	1	57
" H	52	3	55	49	8	57
" I	58	0	58
Totals	528	7	535	457	12	469

14TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN H. FOOTE.

The 14th N.Y., in its annual muster and inspection, which occupied three days and three nights last week, showed the large net gain of sixty members, with forty-one more present than at the muster of 1912. The regiment had 658 present and thirty-seven absent, against 617 present and eighteen absent in 1912. In the inspection the regiment also made a highly creditable showing, and the interior of the armory was a model of cleanliness, reflecting great credit on the armory employees. The inspecting officers were Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage, 30th Inf., U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. L. W. Statesbury and Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, for the state. The figures follow:

	1913			1912		
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F.S. and N.C.S.	34	0	34	20	0	20
Band	6	0	6	2	0	2
Company A	53	3	56	63	0	63
" B	51	0	51	50	0	50
" C	64	0	64	52	0	52
" D	35	7	42	45	3	48
" E	67	3	70	55	0	55
" F	54	0	54	55	0	55
" G	73	7	80	52	4	56
" H	48	2	50	45	7	52
" I	41	6	47	44	2	46
" K	36	6	42	30	2	32
" L	48	3	51	51	0	51
" M	48	0	48	50	0	50
Totals	658	37	695	617	18	635

The regiment will be reviewed on Saturday night, April 19, by Commo. Robert P. Forsheew, commanding Naval Militia, N.G.N.Y.

22D ENGINEERS, N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

The fine new armory for the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., at Fort Washington avenue and 168th street, New York city, has been turned over to Col. Walter B. Hotckin by the Armory Board, and the regiment will take formal possession of the new building on Saturday afternoon, April 19, about four o'clock. The regiment will assemble at the old armory, at Broadway and Sixty-eighth street, at 2:30 o'clock April 19, and, with an escort consisting of the Defendarm Association, the regiment will form in line in front of the old building and salute as the colors are lowered. The column, in command of Colonel Hotckin, will then march to the Eighty-sixth street subway station and embark on special trains to 145th street. From this point the regiment, with the addition of the 1st Company of the Signal Corps as escort, will march up Broadway to the armory, where the dedication ceremonies will be held. After an inspection and reception to the public, the regiment and escort will be dismissed, to gather later in the evening at the Park Avenue Hotel, where a dinner will be held.

On Sunday, April 20, and on each evening of the week following, there will be receptions and inspections of the new armory, to which the public are invited. On Thursday, April 24, there will be a concert and a grand military ball given

by the officers, the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association and the Defendarm Association. At midnight the military march will be held for guests in military uniform, with their ladies, a new feature.

The new armory is one of the most complete of its kind in the country. The drill hall is something immense, occupying the upper floor. There is a swimming pool, pool and billiard room, bowling alleys, gymnasium, library, kitchen and dining hall, and other features. The rifle and revolver range is the largest and most complete in the state. The veterans' room, the quarters of the colonel and field officers, the company parlors, the ladies' parlor and a number of other rooms have all been handsomely carpeted by the city.



Now You Can Get Beer

Without that "SKUNKY" Taste or Odor

That offensive taste and odor in some beers is easily avoided. Light starts decay even in pure beer. Dark glass gives the best protection against light.

"While beer quickly deteriorates when it is exposed to direct sunlight, such deterioration, although greatly retarded, will eventually take place in diffused light.***Beer exposed to the rays of the sun will very quickly acquire the so-called 'skunk taste'."

Extract from Proceedings of the Second International Brewers' Congress held in Chicago October 19-21, 1911. Vol. 1, page 300.

We have adopted every invention, every idea that could make for purity.

The Brown Bottle is only another step in Schlitz progress.

Our beer was first brewed in a hut. Today our agencies dot the earth. Our output exceeds a million barrels a year.

More and more people every year are drinking Schlitz. Why don't you?

Schlitz

See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.



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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor Blease, of South Carolina, on April 2, as Commander-in-Chief, issued a warning to the National Guard that bickering and dissension within its ranks must cease. He told them in an official statement that if harsh measures must be used to accomplish this end it will be done, but he urges them to cease their quarreling. He issued the warning in dismissing the charges which had been lodged against Major Joseph E. Allen, 1st Battalion, 2d Infantry, by four captains and three lieutenants of the battalion.

The Governor in his statement, which is quite lengthy, says that he is a true friend of the Guard, and, among other things, says: "The people are tired of strife and dissensions. They want peace and harmony. And those who are opposed to the Militia, anyway, and are always pleased to help to drag it down, roll as a sweet morsel under their tongues this internal strife among the men and the officers. Soon they will begin to say: 'What is the use in spending our money on these people? It amounts to nothing but wrangling and strife. It is, therefore, ordered and adjudged: That the complaint be dismissed; and it is requested that order and harmony shall prevail in the ranks of the Militia. And, as Commander-in-Chief, I will positively disband the next company that comes up with this internecine strife, and will, if there be any military way to do so, relieve from office the next officer guilty of the least breach of discipline tending to cause strife among his brother officers or the privates within his ranks."

71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

A very fine showing was made by the 71st Infantry under command of Col. William G. Bates, in a review and parade in the armory on the night of April 4, the reviewing officer being Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard. The General was a keen and interested observer, and was highly pleased with the soldierly bearing of the command, the precision of movement, steadiness, and the character of its personnel. Previous to the military ceremonies, Colonel Bates and his field and staff officers entertained General O'Ryan at dinner at the Manhattan Club, there being twenty-one in the party, which included Lieut. Col. William H. Sage, U.S.A., on duty with the National Guard of New York. The dinner was a particularly enjoyable event.

The usual large audience was present, and while the many people were streaming into the armory, previous to the assembly of the regiment, the band, under Chief Musician Eben, rendered a very enjoyable concert. Captain Perrine, the regimental adjutant, equalized the companies of the 1st and 2d Battalions with fronts of twenty files, and the companies of

the 3d Battalion with sixteen files front, for the review, the battalion commanders being Majors Beekman and Hutchinson and Captain Wells, who has been nominated for major, vice Flack, resigned. For the evening parade each company paraded unadorned. The regiment paraded in its distinctive full dress, with white trousers, the mounted scouts having tunics, with white riding breeches and black riding boots, which made quite a striking appearance. The band also appeared in a handsome new uniform.

While the regiment made a very fine appearance in both ceremonies there were several little discrepancies noted among a number of the first sergeants which should be corrected. Some of these marched on the right, center or left of the company during the passage, some of them saluted and some did not, some in lieu of a sword carried a revolver, two were without arms of any kind, and one carried a rifle. At the conclusion of the review, long service decorations were presented to a number of officers and men. General O'Ryan was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Lieut. Cols. R. F. Walton, C. Vanderbilt, L. W. Statesbury, W. W. Ladd, H. S. Sternberger, A. F. Townsend, E. W. Van C. Lucas, F. T. Leigh and Capt. Edward Olmsted and John K. Green.

Among the outside officers present were Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage, U.S.A., Col. G. Hurry, Lieut. Cols. A. F. Schermhorn and F. H. Hines, Majors A. T. Weston, C. W. Smith and W. G. Elliott, all N.G.N.Y. There was dancing for members and guests after the military ceremonies, the special guests being entertained by the officers of the regiment. The guard during the evening was in charge of Captain Maslin, assisted by Lieutenants DeLaney, Gerhardt, Thompson and Canterbury. During the dancing strict measures were taken to prevent spectators crowding on the dancers, which is allowed in some armories to such an extent that dancers are almost crowded off the floor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant Gen. T. J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces that a camp of instruction for officers will be established at Mount Gretna, Lebanon county, Pa., from Sunday, June 8, to Friday, June 13, 1913, inclusive, for purposes of elementary instruction. The following officers are authorized to attend: Officers of Engineers, Cavalry and Infantry; brigadier generals commanding brigades; officers of Medical Department; officers of Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Quartermaster's Department and Subsistence Department.

Major Gen. C. B. Dougherty, commanding division, is assigned to command the camp of instruction. Officers attending will be requested to waive all questions of rank, and required to participate on an equal footing in all drills, tactical walks, lectures, etc. The camp will be erected as a regimental camp, each regiment being assigned a company street, and two officers will be assigned to each tent. Each officer will provide himself with cot, blanket and all other articles necessary for his personal comfort. Per diem pay will be allowed only to officers who attend the camp of instruction for at least four consecutive days.

Officers, where they so desire and the numbers warrant, may arrange to conduct a regimental mess; this, however, at their own expense except as to fuel, which will be furnished upon requisition by the camp quartermaster. The Hotel Conewago at Mount Gretna, located near the camp, will be opened for the season on June 1, 1913, and will furnish subsistence to officers at a rate of \$1.50 per day, and in cases where officers desire both quarters and subsistence, the rate will be \$2.50 per day.

P. A. puts joy in jimmy pipes



That's because it can't bite—Prince Albert gives you the rare privilege of smoking *all* you want without a tongue sting!

Let that put a dent in you—the man who loves his pipe and suffers from *fire-brand* tobacco; and you, who gave up a pipe because it would not fit your taste.

Get this, men, as it's handed out, fair and square: P. A. is the one tobacco that's got everything any man who knows the delight of a pipe ever dreamed of. It can't bite, because the bite's removed by a patented process. That's why millions of men fondly call P. A. the "joy smoke." No other tobacco can be like Prince Albert!

5c
for P. A. in
the toppy
red bag



PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

Tastes more-ish every time you finish a jimmy pipe load—just kind of lingers with you, and first thing you do next is to fire up, again!

Prince Albert tastes so good, and smells so good, and it's so fresh and friendly-like, you just wonder how you ever did put in hours of misery with the old *fire-brands*!

Millions of men know the joys of Prince Albert in a cigarette and in a pipe. You never smoked a more delicious cigarette in your life. Rolls easy because it's fresh and it's crimp cut. Puts the Indian sign on the old-fashioned *dust-brands* and *fire-brands*!

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the north woods to the gulf—for your convenience—you can buy P. A. in the toppy red bag, 5c; in the tidy red tin, 10c; also in hand-some pound and half-pound humidor.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

DOUGHBOY.—The Coast Artillery now in the Philippines is not a part of the permanent Colonial Army provided for in existing orders. The permanently stationed organizations are the 7th and 8th Cavalry and the 8th, 13th, 15th and 24th Infantry. The dates of arrival of Coast Artillery organizations are noted in our table of Army Stations. The foreign service tour is two and a half years.

DETOS.—There are no provisions for examining Army enlisted men for appointment to the Marine Corps. Appointments to Marine Corps, outside of Naval Academy graduates, are from civilians, and applications to take the examination must be approved by the Secretary of the Navy. An enlisted man in the Army could purchase his discharge and then take the Marine Corps examination. For information as to requirements and dates of examination address the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

OLD SOLDIER.—Co. F, 5th Cav., left the United States for Porto Rico Feb. 1, 1899, and arrived there about four days later.

X. L. N. T. asks: Is a retired enlisted man or officer allowed to hold U. S. Civil Service positions, such as immigration inspector, Custom House inspector or postal employee? Answer: Yes; if able to fill the requirements as to age, physical fitness and the mental examinations.

F. L. M. asks: I was recommended by my commanding officer for a good conduct medal, but have not yet heard from it; please give me the status of same? Answer: Personal application through the channel is necessary.

J. F. S. asks: I enlisted Feb. 16, 1907, was discharged Feb. 15, 1910. Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1912. What initial clothing allowance should I have been credited with? Answer: G.O. 67, 1911, was still in effect Feb. 15, 1912, and you should have been credited as though of the first enlistment—initial allowance, \$69.39. This order was superseded July 1, 1912, by Cir. 10, Q.M.G.O., 1912. There is now but one class of initial allowance, namely \$47.40, while the monthly allowance, formerly \$2.03, is now \$2.29.

R. P. asks: A man who is a British subject comes to this country and takes out his intention papers and then enlists in the Army. If, after serving for a few months, he wishes to retract his intention of becoming a citizen and go back to England, can he claim a free discharge? Answer: No; he may purchase his discharge at end of one year, but there are no discharges by favor except as shown in Par. III, G.O. 23, War Dept., March 28, 1913.

T. M. H.—As noted in our issue of April 5, there is now no block in Infantry promotions.

E. J. F.—The address of the Army Co-operative Fire Association is Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Lieut. Col. E. B. Fuller, U.S.A., retired, secretary-treasurer.

J. K.—Your question regarding effect of new seven-year enlistment law upon recruiting is answered by a paragraph on page 961, our issue of April 5.

A. R. R.—When the number of available men at a post is not sufficient to insure to privates an interval of not less than six days between tours of guard duty, extra and special

duty men should be regularly detailed for night guard duty, still performing their usual duties in the daytime. (See Manual of Guard, Par. 27.)

MARINE CORPS asks: Enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps June, 1903; discharged June, 1907; re-enlisted October, 1910; will be discharged October, 1914. Am I entitled to bonus? Answer: No.

EX-YEOMAN.—By virtue of a provision in the Army Act of March 4, 1913, no more pay clerks are to be appointed to the U. S. Army. The Q.M. General will detail men from among the quartermaster sergeants to the duties of pay clerk. There were in the Army on Sept. 1, 1912, as published in this paper, eighty-five pay clerks. These men, whose pay ranges from \$2,000 down to \$1,481.26 per year, continue to hold the title and rank of pay clerk and will have retirement privilege, though as stated above, no new pay clerks are to be appointed as such.

R. L. T.—See answer to S. C. S.

F. V. K.—See answer to S. C. S.

S. C. S.—While G.O. 40, War Dept., 1912, authorizes 600 sergeants, first class, for the Quartermaster Corps, these will be appointed only as vacancies occur to which sergeants can be assigned. Fifty-one candidates took the examination held on March 3 and 4. For some reason the Quartermaster Corps declines to publish the list of successful candidates. Approximately seventeen first class sergeants will be appointed from the last examination in the near future. This number has been recommended by the Quartermaster General, and as fast as they are approved the announcements will be made through special orders.

W. A.—The Hawaiian leper settlement, on the island of Molokai, is under control of the Board of Health, Hawaiian Territory. The secretary is K. B. Porter, Honolulu.

L. A. H.—The results of examinations of Feb. 1 for ordnance sergeants have not been given out. Watch our news columns.

A. H. H. asks: I enlisted in the U. S. Navy March 9, 1900, at New York, served as musician first class over four years, was paid off May 24, 1904, having been on the Asiatic Station as much of that time as was possible. Understanding that I rate a medal as a "Spanish War Veteran," please tell me how to obtain it? (2) Also—having a wife and daughter—what benefits would they be entitled to in case of my death? Answer: As the Spanish War ended April 11, 1899, with actual hostilities ceasing Aug. 13, 1898, you are not a veteran of the Spanish War and did not earn a Spanish campaign badge. (If you served in the Philippine insurrection prior to 1902 you are, however, eligible to membership in the United Spanish War Veterans, but not in the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War). It may be possible that you are entitled to a Philippine or Chinese campaign badge, but this we are unable to determine unless we know what vessels you served on and the dates of such service. You may determine this yourself from a study of S.O. 81, Navy Dept., 1908, which gives the list of vessels service on which would entitle you to these badges. (2) None, unless your death should result from your naval service.

EX-UN. VOLUNTEER asks: Is an enlisted man now of the National Guard, New York, entitled to a Philippine campaign badge for services in the U. S. Volunteers in the Philippine Islands during the insurrection of 1899? Answer: Yes; apply under G.O. 129, 1908, War Dept.

H. A. H. asks: (1) Referring to Par. 1060, Army Regulations, what is meant by direct-indirect radiating surface?

(2) State formula for computing both direct and direct-indirect radiating surface for a room of any given dimensions. Answer: (1) Direct radiation takes place when the heat is generated either in the room, as with open fireplaces, stoves and furnaces, or when hot water or steam is produced by means of central furnaces or boilers and then conveyed through pipes to radiators located in the various compartments to be heated. The steam radiator standing in the room is an example of direct radiation. Indirect radiation involves the bringing in of air warmed by passing it over some central heated surface, generally a furnace, but sometimes a coil of steam or hot water pipes. It will be noted that direct radiation heats the air already in the room, while indirect radiation brings in heated air. Thus, indirect radiation may be a means of ventilation also, by seeing that pure air is sucked for heating and distribution. The same end may be effected by locating the heating surface in the room and passing the fresh air over it, which is known as direct-indirect radiation. (2) There is no fixed ratio of radiation area to cubic space, as several conditions are to be taken into account, such as exposure of house or room, number of windows, etc. Generally speaking, one should allow one square foot of radiating surface to eighty cubic feet of room when direct radiation is employed; about one square foot to fifty cubic feet for direct-indirect, and one square foot to twenty or thirty cubic feet for indirect. Let us study a steam radiator of six sections,

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the ellipse of each section measuring four inches on a side, or eight inches around, thus $4 \times 8 = 32$. Such section three feet high would present a radiating surface of two square feet, and the entire radiator of six sections, twelve square feet. This is sufficient, under the ratio of one square foot radiation to eighty cubic feet content, to heat a room 8x12x10, or 960 cubic feet.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., April 1, 1913.

Easter Day this year was most rainy and disagreeable, but a few of the braver spirits braved the elements to go to church, and the ladies even wore their Easter bonnets, which gave a gay touch of color to the gray day. Eastern even at St. Mary's-in-the-Grove was the scene of four christenings, all from the post. The fond parents were Capt. and Mrs. Knabenshue, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis and Lieut. and Mrs. Rivet, and those who drove over to be present included Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Nalle, "Colonel" and Mrs. Hill, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hoey.

The afternoon of March 24 Mrs. A. T. Smith entertained the Bridge Club, which a few of the ladies have organized, and had another table of ladies in for the afternoon, with several more later for tea, which included Mesdames Holley, Fuqua, Bonesteel, Humphrey, Evans, Fonda, Lewis, Miss Ames, Miss Arnett and Miss Bowen.

Mrs. Hughes, the wife of Major Hughes, of the Cavalry, arrived early last week, with her small daughter. Lieut. Col. F. L. Dodds, J.A., Gen. Dept., with Mrs. Dodds, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Moseley, of the Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Dodds has just returned from the Philippines and is a patient at the Letterman Hospital. Capt. A. T. Smith has been on a short leave in the city, visiting his mother, who has been quite ill in the hospital there. Miss Kinnison returned last week from school for her Easter vacation, bringing a friend, Miss Ostrom, with her. Tuesday evening Mrs. Kinnison gave a Welsh rabbit party for them, which proved a great success. Those who indulged in the "rabbit" were Misses Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Work and Bowen, and Lieutenants Phelps, Hooper, Gillem, Vestal, Boyd and Rockwell. Lieutenant Rockwell, who has just been assigned to this regiment, lives in Pacific Grove and was known by many before his appointment.

Miss Edith Hall, who has been visiting her uncle, Major Hall, for almost a year, left last week for her home in St. Louis, going via Long Beach, to spend a few days with Mrs. Hall and her mother, Mrs. Jack. The evening of March 27 Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis entertained at a bridge party of four tables for Col. and Mrs. Bowen, Major and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Kinnison, Capt. and Mrs. McFeeley, Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. I. A. Smith, Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. Holley, Miss Bowen, Lieutenants Symington and Walker, the lucky prize-winners being Mrs. Holley, Miss Bowen, Captain Kinnison and Lieutenant Fuller.

Mrs. Humphrey was hostess March 26 at a dainty luncheon for Mesdames Bowen, Wickham, Gillis, Fuqua, Wright, Bonesteel, Grant and Hoop. Friday afternoon Mrs. Humphrey entertained four tables of bridge for Mesdames Hill, Pick, Jordan, Doyle, I. A. Smith, Knabenshue, Fuqua, Wright, Soléiac, A. T. Smith, Evans, Holley, Lewis, and Misses Grant and Bowen. Handsome artificial roses were won by Mesdames Pick, Knabenshue, Fuqua and A. T. Smith.

The afternoon of March 29 Mrs. Bowen gave a lovely bridge party of five tables for Mrs. Lewis, who leaves shortly for the Presidio of San Francisco, where Major Lewis has recently been ordered. Those who enjoyed the afternoon were Mesdames A. T. Smith, Fonda, Metz, Hirsch, Hill, Wright, Humphrey, Sargent, Fuqua, I. A. Smith, Holley, Evans, Work, Doyle, Grant, Kinnison, and Misses Jacks, Warner and Shepard, the latter the sister of Mrs. Long, and who is staying at Del Monte, having just returned from the Philippines. Dainty little vanity cases were won by Mesdames Fonda, Wright, Holley, Grant, and Miss Shepard, Mrs. Lewis receiving a guest prize of a souvenir spoon.

The dog show at Del Monte Friday and Saturday proved of much interest. Captain Benteen entered his pointer "Jeff," who upheld the honor of the regiment by winning four ribbons and a cup.

Mrs. Ford has returned from the Letterman Hospital, feeling much improved and will leave with Doctor Ford the first of the week for Sequoia Park, where the Doctor will be stationed during the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. Nalle are preparing to take their house, and Captain Davis will move into the house formerly occupied by Lieutenant Nalle. Captain Hutton has been in his quarters for the past week with a severe attack of the flu. Capt. and Mrs. Benteen have just returned from Menlo Park, where they have been spending the Easter holidays with their children, who are in school there. The children of the post were given an egg rolling party at Chaplain Webb's home the day before Easter and the youngsters had the time of their lives.

Lieutenant Roscoe, 1st Cav., who was injured at polo while playing on the 1st Cavalry team at Coronado recently, has joined his squadron, now stationed here. The hop Friday evening was quite small, but nevertheless a very jolly affair. Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua entertained at dinner before the dance, having as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Wright and Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey. Major and Mrs. Rose were hosts at dinner March 27 for Capt. and Mrs. Wickham, Capt. and Mrs. Wright and Lieut. and Mrs. Remington. Captain Hathaway's sister, Mrs. McShane, and her husband are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway for a few days. Mr. Gillis, from San Francisco, has been the guest of his brother, Lieutenant Gillis, for over the week-end. Mrs. Sherwood was hostess at a little sewing party for the "Hill ladies" last week, when her guests were Mesdames Pullman, Rivet, Webb, Greacen, Hoey, Hoop and Bonesteel.

The evening of March 31 being Major Grant's birthday anniversary, Mrs. Grant gave him a surprise party, having in to help celebrate Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey, Capt. and Mrs. Wright and Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua. The Major was presented with a saw-dust cake, in which were hidden many severe attacks of the flu. Thus, the party was literally a howling success. Mrs. Merriman and her mother, Mrs. Wright, arrived March 31 to spend a few days as the guests of Mrs. Evans. Lieut. and Mrs. Greacen leave April 2 to spend a four months' leave in the East, stopping at Sierra Madre to see Mrs. Greacen's mother, Mrs. Mason, on their way.

The afternoon of April 1 Mrs. Grant entertained at a very jolly surprise party. Each table represented a country, the ladies progressing from one table to another, the winning couples bringing back a flag to their original table, until the table having the most flags won, the four ladies at that table receiving the prizes. At the end of the afternoon Germany and the Philippines were found to be even and four hands were played between two ladies representing each table, and after a mighty conflict, that was cheered by the other nations, Germany proved victorious and Mesdames Doyle,

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Lewis and Miss Bowen won some beautiful silk stockings, Mrs. Lewis also receiving a guest prize of a dainty bar pin. The other ladies present were Mesdames Warner, Holley, McFeeley, Jordan, Wright, Gillis, Pick, Evans, Fuqua, Humphrey, A. T. Smith, Merriman, W. K. Wright, Hughes, I. A. Smith, Hill, Kinnison, Naill, and Miss Warner.

Doctor Gibson leaves on the next transport for his new station in the Philippines. Mrs. Gibson has already left to spend the last few days in San Francisco.

Sunday afternoon the post ball team played Monterey on the post grounds and won, 10 to 5, but that gives one no idea of the real excitement of the game.

Sergeant Brichenzen, of the Mounted Detachment, who has been ill at the Letterman Hospital for several months, died last week and his body was sent to the post for burial. The military funeral, with the slow march by the band and the long line of silently marching troops following the draped caisson, was most impressive.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 7, 1913.

On Monday the ladies' auction bridge met with Mrs. A. Mitchell, when Miss Myrtle Lasseigne won the first prize and the consolation prize went to Miss King, who has been the guest of Miss Myrtle Lasseigne, and returned to Fort Ethan Allen later in the week. On Tuesday evening Major and Mrs. Chamberlain entertained at cards in honor of their guest, Miss Haversham. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Davis entertained nine tables at bridge.

An especially interesting program was given at the weekly Tuesday evening entertainment in the gymnasium. The musical numbers by the band were well received and the program of moving pictures was interesting to all. The pictures were on the following subjects: "Travel," "The Balkan War Territory," "Industry," "Winter Logging in Maine," "Princess Charming." These entertainments have been thoroughly enjoyed by the entire post throughout the winter months, an average attendance of 600 being present.

Capt. and Mrs. Sigerfoos entertained ten tables at auction on Friday evening. Prizes: Mrs. C. P. Watson, Rookwood vase; Mrs. Baltzell, picture frame; Lieutenant White, silver drinking cup.

Colonel Paison, Majors Lasseigne and McRae have been absent from the post, acting on promotion boards. Majors Lasseigne and McRae spent the week-end with their families. Mr. Penno, of New York city, the state secretary of the Y.M.C.A., formerly connected with the Y.M.C.A. work in the Navy, was the guest of the Chaplain on Easter Sunday, and delivered an interesting and helpful address on the subject of "Temptation."

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. McRae entertained the Five Hundred Club and the prize was won by Mrs. Allan Rutherford. Mrs. Lasseigne entertained the young people at cards on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss King. Major William Morrow, recently promoted from the 5th to the 11th Infantry, left the post on Thursday evening for his new station. Colonel Mills, Inspector General, arrived in the post on Friday on his annual tour of inspection.

The Social Dancing Club, given on each Saturday evening, shows a marked increase since the close of Lent and the beginning anew of the social season.

Now that the Regimental Bowling League has finished its schedule there is a spirited contest on between the teams representing the battalions, each battalion having a team composed of the players having the highest averages in the regimental league. They are bowling for a trophy in the form of a loving cup, given by the officers of the regiment. But two more games remain to be bowled and at the present time the relative standing of the teams is as follows: 3d Battalion, won 11 games, lost 4; 2d Battalion, won 5, lost 10; 1st Battalion, won 5, lost 7. Private Ritter, Co. M, highest individual average, averaging 171; Private Kramer, Co. H, next, with 168, and Private Elder, Co. C, third, with 166. The bowling alleys have been popular all winter and in constant use every afternoon and evening of the indoor season.

With the warming up of the weather the baseball candidates for the regimental team are getting into shape on the handball courts. Of last year's strong team the following have turned out for work: Shaw, of Co. C, catcher; Thompson, M.G.P., 1b.; Rose, Co. H, 2b.; McKillop, M.G.P., and Thomas, Mounted Scouts, s.s.; Stovall, Co. F, 3b.; outfielders, Paul, Mounted Scouts; Weisinger, M.G.P.; Kelly, Co. F, Snyder, of Co. D, pitchers; McDonald, Co. C, Snyder, of Co. D; Berry, of Co. E. Of the old men, Connolly, Deuel

and Robinson, of Co. C, and Kerr, of Co. I, have not as yet reported, but will undoubtedly do so before the season opens. Of the men who have recently joined, Rheno, Co. H, Keller, Co. A, and Fitzpatrick, Co. B, look the most promising and new material may be looked for among the new recruits. A good schedule of games, with teams from the surrounding cities in New York, Vermont, Canada and the nearby summer resorts, is being arranged and a good, wide-awake team will provide ample amusement and entertainment for the post during the entire summer. One or two of the officers are talking of turning out for the team and should they do so would unquestionably strengthen the team.

An officers' team is also under process of reorganization and should the series of games with the officers' team of Fort Ethan Allen be arranged, as anticipated, remarkable demonstrations of a combination of head and foot work may be expected from the players, from the vintage of the early nineties down to the present day. The only difficulty encountered in the selection of the officers' team is due to the fact that there are too many great stars of other days.

A cup for the Regimental Baseball League for the season of 1913 was recently provided by the Post Exchange Council, and as soon as the entries are made from each organization the schedule for the season will be formulated and each afternoon will see the various organizations contesting for supremacy.

The moving picture Bible story used in conjunction with the chapel service on Sunday nights continues to hold the interest of the men. These pictures are not only masterpieces of moving picture photography, but exceedingly interesting and instructive, as they open in a new way many of the beautiful old stories of the Old and New Testament. Recently when examined by an inspector, the Edison machines, used and owned by the regiment were found to comply with the law in every particular relative to necessary conditions of safety from fire and explosion.

The Edison moving picture machine used by the Chaplain in his post entertainments has, after four years of usage in the post, and in the hands of its most successful operator, the Chaplain, would welcome any questions that might be submitted to him by chaplains who desire to obtain information prior to the purchase of a machine for use in their entertainments.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 3, 1913.

A pretty bridge luncheon was given by Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln on Thursday. French gilt bonbon boxes as prizes for bridge were won by Mesdames Merlyn G. Cook, Frank M. Bennett, George A. McKay, Whitson and John M. Elliott. Other guests were Mesdames Randolph P. Scudder, Cecil S. Baker, Lloyd S. Shapley, Irving H. Mayfield, Harold Jones, Guy W. Brown, Eugene Tobey, Holton S. Curl, Carl Gam-borg-Andersen, Joseph Fyffe, Littleton W. T. Waller, James L. Kauffman and William H. Standley, and Miss Dorothy Bennett. Thursday night the officers of the yard entertained at the first post-Lenten dance. Among the many dinners which preceded it was the one at which Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason entertained Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Fernando L. Reichmuth, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley and Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield.

Paymr. O. W. Leidel returned on last week's transport from Samoa and has been ordered to the yard hospital for treatment. Comdr. William M. Crose also returned from Samoa last week and spent a few days in San Francisco before proceeding to the East coast. Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller gave a dinner on Thursday last, the entire party afterward going to the dance. Covers were laid for Med. Dir. and Mrs. Edward F. Gates, P. A. Eng. and Mrs. Joseph A. Biello, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Paymr. and Mrs. Philip J. Willett, Capt. Berton W. Sibley and Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, jr.

Lieut. and Mrs. Reed M. Fawell expect to leave soon for the East coast. The Lieutenant's three years' tour at this yard will soon expire and he expects to be sent to one of the ships of the Atlantic Fleet. Mrs. John M. Elliott and Miss Priscilla Elliott have taken a house in Berkeley and expect to spend the summer there. Lieutenant Kennedy, U.S.M.C., who recently reported for duty at the yard, is at present stopping at the St. Vincent, in Vallejo.

Mrs. Charles M. Ray's health is not yet sufficiently improved to permit of her taking any part in even the most informal affairs at the station, though she is convalescing and able to be out.

Rear Admiral W. C. Cowles, Mrs. Cowles and Miss Edith Cowles arrived from Honolulu yesterday and were at the Fairmont, in San Francisco, for a few days before the former proceeded to San Diego to raise his flag aboard the California, sailing immediately for Guaymas, where he and Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland will exchange commands, the former returning to San Diego on the California, preparatory to going to Washington, D.C., for duty on the General Board. Major Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Williams sailed on the Siberia last Saturday for Peking, where the Major has been ordered for duty as commanding officer of the marines at the legation. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. B. Soule have been spending for the past few days at the Fairmont. Paymr. Grey Skipwith left a few days ago for Bremerton. He has been very popular during the time he has been at the naval training station.

In honor of their house guest, John Rennie, of Scotland, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason entertained at dinner a few evenings ago, when other guests were Mrs. Emily Cutts, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley and Asst. Naval Constr. Alexander Van Keuren, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley entertained Tuesday at dinner for Prof. and Mrs. T. J. See, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hart, Miss Hart and Naval Constr. Philip G. Lauman. Lieut. Wallace Bertholf has left for San Diego, accompanying Rear Admiral W. T. Cowles South as his flag lieutenant. Mrs. Bertholf will remain at her Clay street apartment, in San Francisco, where she has spent the winter.

P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Joseph A. Biello leave soon for the East coast, the Surgeon to join the Delaware. They leave with friends here. Asst. Surg. A. B. Davison is to be detached from the Glacier and will leave for his home to await orders. Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook's card party Wednesday was enjoyed by sixteen guests. The entire house had been effectively decorated in green, and a tea was served. Mesdames Waller, Monroe, Lyman and Willett won the prizes at bridge, while the other guests present included Mesdames Manning, Mayfield, Reichmuth, Owens, Kauffman, Scudder, Lincoln, Bennett, Standley, McKay and Shapley.

Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln and Mrs. Harold Jones gave a dinner dance at Mrs. Lincoln's home last night. The hall and drawing room were decorated in lilacs and Oregon grapes, while the entire dining room was in pink, blossoms in this shade and maidenhair ferns being used, while great bows of pink tulle added to the pretty effect. The guests were Col. and Mrs. W. T. Waller, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Standley, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Scudder, Civil Engr. and Mrs. McKay, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Reichmuth, Mrs. Whitson, Miss Ruth Goodman, of Berkeley, Lieut. Levy C. Stover, Paymr. and Mrs. Baker, Civil Engr. Norman H. Smith, Lieutenant Commander Lincoln and Lieutenant Jones.

Miss Ruth Goodman, of Berkeley, is spending a few days here as house guest of Mrs. Lincoln.

The gunboat Yorktown, with Comdr. George B. Bradshaw as commanding officer, was placed in commission here on April 1 and preparations have been completed for her to sail at 7:30 to-morrow morning for San Diego, where she will probably engage in target practice and then proceed to Central American ports. The Jupiter, which was built at this yard and only recently completed, will be placed in commission April 7, and as no commanding officer has yet been ordered to her Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks, her executive, is to fill the duties temporarily. It will probably be the middle of June before the ship is sent to sea for her trial trips. The yard officials are preparing bids on the overhauling of the transport Sheridan, on which the job will probably be more extensive than that now under way aboard the Buford. Eighty-three thousand dollars is now being spent on the latter, but it is thought that the Sheridan job will run close to \$100,000. Two days were spent by the estimators in going over the ship, preparatory to submitting the bid which

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will be opened April 8. Work on the Manning is to be expedited, so that she may be available by the first of May.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 5, 1913.

A beautifully appointed dinner of Thursday was that given by Major and Mrs. Charles Crawford for Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton, Capt. and Mrs. A. O. Seaman, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Miller, mother of Mrs. Crawford, and Doctor Walson. Mrs. Bertram P. Johnson was hostess last Tuesday at a delightful tea in honor of her mother, Mrs. R. C. Hill, of Helena, who is her guest for a short time. The hostess was assisted by Mesdames William S. Graves, Charles Crawford, C. C. Smith, George F. N. Dailey and W. B. Graham. During the late afternoon a number of officers called and several friends from town as well welcomed Mrs. Hill for another visit here.

Major and Mrs. Charles Crawford have been entertaining during the past week Mrs. Crawford's cousin, David Kindeberger, who is a grandson of Rear Admiral Kindeberger, U.S.N., retired, and as "Volant" has been doing a marvelous piano turn at the Orpheum all week. Several parties of friends have enjoyed the show together, especially to see "Volant." A delightful hop, the first of a new series under the hop committee, was given Friday evening by the officers and ladies of the post. The invitations were extended verbally and several delightful parties of friends enjoyed the affair. The guests were received by Mrs. C. C. Smith, who assisted the hop committee in entertaining.

Mrs. Irons has left for a visit of a few months with friends in Washington, D.C. Colonel Irons will probably join her later for a short time before she returns. Capt. George W. England and his mother leave to-morrow morning for the East, the marriage of Miss Dorothy Young and Captain England being set for April 19. Capt. and Mrs. Frederic G. Kellond are rejoicing over the arrival of a son, born to them on Friday, April 4.

Mrs. Perkins and her son, Fred, Doctor Walson and Lieutenant Underwood were guests at a delightful "fagot" party at the Lee Charles Miller home last Wednesday evening. Mrs. R. L. Edwards, of Salmon City, Idaho, and her small daughter are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Wallace for a week or so. Mrs. Edwards is a niece of Mr. Wallace. Capt. and Mrs. Estes entertained a party of friends the opening night of the Rose Stahl engagement at the Salt Lake Theater, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Irons, prior to the departure of Mrs. Irons for the East.

Mrs. E. M. Huckins, mother of Mrs. Irons, will visit with Capt. and Mrs. Estes during the absence of Mrs. Irons in the East. Capt. and Mrs. Seaman and Major Manley were guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Wherry at the Salt Lake Theater for the first night of "Maggie Pepper," Rose Stahl's play. Mrs. Perkins entertained a few friends at a bridge luncheon last Tuesday, the company going over to Mrs. Johnson's to tea later.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 8, 1913.

The arrival of the fleet in the Roads after practice and the coming of several ships to the yard for repairs has inaugurated a series of dances, dinners, luncheons, box parties, etc., which the female contingency welcome with delight. The managers of the various theaters, etc., are all smiles also, as their shows are most liberally patronized by the men. Every afternoon the races at Jamestown attract large crowds. During the week Mrs. and Miss Van Patten entertained at tea at their home, North street, for Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten, who is their guest, and Mrs. Robert Johnston was hostess at cards for her daughter, Mrs. Joseph K. Tausig, of Washington, followed by tea. Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Barleone entertained at tea on the Louisiana for Miss Jones, of Gloucester, who is their guest.

Ensign Donald Patterson was host at luncheon Sunday on the South Carolina for Miss Anne Banks, guest of Misses Marion and Eloise Simmons, Raleigh Avenue. Other guests were Mrs. Misses Simmons, Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward and the wardrobe officers. Saturday evening the yard tug took down a large party to the reception and dance given by Col. and Mrs. Strong at Fort Monroe. Among them were Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Capt. and Mrs. John B. Patton, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon, Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Mrs. Martine, Misses Caroline Gwathmey, Camilla Rodman, Susie and Mary Galt, Ethel Tait, Mary Wilson, Bessie Kelly, Aline Kelly, Ensigns Ashe, Riefkohl and Meggs, Lieutenant Kibbee and Paymaster Corcoran.

Ensign Lewis W. Comstock gave a dinner on the Celtic Sunday for Paymr. and Mrs. James C. Hilton, Miss Aline Kelly, Mrs. Julian Granberry, Surgeon Kress and Lieutenant Hagard. The junior officers of the New Hampshire gave a charming dinner Friday for Miss Madge Winn, whose engagement to Ensign Fenner, of the New Hampshire, has recently been announced. Covers were laid for Miss Winn, Ensign Fenner, Mr. and Mrs. John Winn, Misses Clara Winn, Helen Gerard, Caroline Gwathmey, Marion Graves, Virginia Perkins, Susie Galt and the junior officers. Pink sweet peas, carnations, ferns and small pictures of the New Hampshire as place cards were the decorations.

The junior officers of the New Hampshire entertained at dinner Thursday for Misses Mary and Susie Galt, Caroline Gwathmey, Camilla Rodman, Ethel Tait, Florence Nash, Florence Robinson and Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle. A charming dance followed in which the following additional guests participated: Miss Elizabeth Brooke, Misses Goode, of Baltimore, Misses Wrenn, Savage, Cotten and Cooke. Thursday evening the officers of the Louisiana gave a charming dance, the deck was enclosed, brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags, bunting and flowers. A buffet supper was served throughout the evening and the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon, Ensign and Mrs. Archer M. B. Allen, Ensign and Mrs. Ford, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Constr. and Mrs. Chantry, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold V. McKittick, Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Barleone, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwell Baldwin, Misses Sedden, Van Patten, Payne, Frame, Simmons, Robinson, Jones, of Gloucester; Ramsay, of New Jersey; Herbert, of Richmond; Graves, Wrenn, Col. W. Old, Misses Branham, Cooke, Jones,

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Nash, Lewis, Osborne, Kent, Lieutenants Smith, Kibbee and Harrington, Ensign and Mrs. Smith, Ensign and Mrs. Wenzell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Brumby, Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman and Miss Sylvester.

The wardroom officers of the New Hampshire entertained on Thursday at dinner, followed by an informal dance. Covers were laid for Comdr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Williams, of Washington, Misses Katherine Quinby, Williams, Wrenn, Cobb, Gail, of Williamsburg, Va., Dudley, of Washington, and the officers of the ship. Miss Cornelia Truxtun was hostess at bridge Thursday afternoon; prizes (boxes of tulips) were awarded Mrs. Arthur Stansbury, Mrs. John Marshall and Mrs. William Dey. Following the game there was an informal tea. Mrs. Walke Truxtun served punch and Mrs. Talbot Truxtun poured tea.

Saturday the wardroom officers of the South Carolina entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix, Miss Stewart, of Washington, and Miss Doles, of New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Martin and Lieut. and Mrs. Hilary Herbert Royall have taken a home in Washington street, Portsmouth. Mrs. Althous, wife of Lieutenant Commander Althous, and Mrs. Greenelade, wife of Lieutenant Commander Greenelade, have taken apartments in Portsmouth also. Captain Capehart, Lieutenant Helm, Surgeon Smith, Paymaster Lamar and Ensigns Hein, Hoggart and Martin, of the Michigan, are on leave.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., April 5, 1913.

Mrs. Parker left last Saturday to visit friends in New York for about a month, after which she will join General Parker at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Howze has gone to Fort Riley, Kas., to take the field officers' course. Mrs. Powell Clayton, jr., left April 1 for Washington, D.C., with her father, Mr. Langhorne. Mrs. Clayton's departure is deeply regretted by all at Fort Oglethorpe, where, during the past winter, she has been especially active in promoting many charitable undertakings.

Mrs. Rowell is the proud possessor of a beautiful silver loving cup, which, last week, was presented to her by the members of Troop D, as a token of their appreciation of her many kindnesses to them. On the base of the cup are the words "Friend of the Soldier." The inscription is especially appropriate, since Mrs. Rowell is thus esteemed by the entire enlisted personnel of the regiment.

On Tuesday the 3d Squadron, under command of Captain Miller, left for Catoosa Springs for target practice.

Wednesday night the 11th Cavalry Dramatic Club and orchestra, under personal direction of Chaplain Waring, repeated their minstrel show at the Lyric Theater, Chattanooga, Tenn., in aid of the sufferers of Ohio. Through the efforts of the Chaplain the theater, advertising, carfare and supper for the performers were donated, so that every cent taken in was turned over to the distress fund. The Chattanooga Times said of the performance: "The soldier minstrels are equal to any minstrel men that have appeared on the local stage, and the performance, as a whole, was far better than the average show of this nature that draws good crowds at better prices."

Major Lyster, M.C. left Thursday night for Louisville, Ky., to assist in relief work. Colonel Lockett expects soon to move into his own quarters. He has been temporarily occupying Captain Shelley's quarters, until his own are ready for occupancy.

On Tuesday a number of the prominent citizens of Chattanooga came to the post, to extend a formal welcome to the Colonel, in behalf of the people of Chattanooga. Mrs. Lockett and her daughter arrived at Fort Oglethorpe on Friday. Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Granger and Mrs. Mills left on Tuesday for Catoosa Springs. Capt. William MacKinnin, just promoted, has been assigned to Troop B. Mrs. Beals, of Atlanta, is visiting Mrs. Laursen. Lieutenant Pope has gone to Boston to attend the funeral of his father.

Mrs. Roosevelt, mother of the late Mrs. C. K. Shelley, has sent to Chaplain Waring a beautiful missal, as an appreciation of his kindness to her and to her late daughter. On the inside there is a card with the inscription: "In Memoriam, Christine Kean Shelley—Besti Mundo, Cordé." Mrs. Roosevelt has also sent a magnificent silver communion service, for use at the Episcopal Church service at the post. Mrs. Shelley was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was at communion in the post chapel the Thursday before she died.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Coronado Beach, Cal., April 2, 1913.

Mrs. Frank Fleming, wife of Chaplain Fleming, of the U.S.S. California, is registered at the Hotel del Coronado. Her mother, Mrs. Whitmore, has taken an apartment at the Mission Inn. Mrs. Ralph M. Griswold and small daughter have arrived and are at the Mission Inn. They will be here during the stay of the U.S.S. California, to which ship Lieutenant Griswold is attached. Mrs. William Calhoun and Mrs. Norman Kirk, wives of Lieutenant Calhoun and Ensign Kirk, of the U.S.S. Maryland, have taken a cottage during the stay of the ships. Mrs. Garrison, wife of Surgeon Garrison, U.S.S. Maryland, and small daughter are stopping at the Mission Inn. Mrs. George G. Seibels and family have arrived and taken a cottage at Coronado Beach in order to be near Pay Inspector Seibels, U.S.S. California. Mrs. R. S. Douglas has arrived from San Francisco and opened her cottage on the beach. She has as her guests Ensign and Mrs. Jesse B. Oldendorf, of the Torpedo Fleet.

On Saturday evening the management of the Hotel del Coronado gave a most attractive dinner to the officers of the U.S.S. California and U.S.S. Maryland. Places were set for fifty guests, and after dinner the guests were entertained at a dance in the spacious ballroom.

The U.S.S. California and Maryland, here for the past two weeks in preparing for target practice, entered the harbor on Monday afternoon. The California coaled on Tuesday, and after receiving the Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Cowles, sailed on Thursday for Guaymas, Mexico. The Maryland, it is understood, will sail later for Mexico to relieve the South Dakota at Acapulco.

The Torpedo Fleet is expected back to San Diego tomorrow. The ships have been gone two weeks and have held target practice in the vicinity of San Pedro.

On Tuesday evening the ward room officers of the U.S.S. California entertained at an informal hop aboard that ship. The party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carnahan and Mrs. R. S. Douglas. On Wednesday Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis entertained on board the U.S.S. Maryland at an afternoon dance for about fifty guests. Refreshments were served in the wardroom.

Miss Helen Bogusch, sister of Ensign Harry Bogusch, of the U.S.S. California, is his guest at Coronado Beach. Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles arrived from Honolulu on Thursday and joined the California. He goes to Guaymas to relieve Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland as Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet. Mrs. Cowles and Miss Cowles remain in San Francisco until the ship returns from Mexico. Mrs. John R. Hornberg is stopping in San Diego while the Maryland is in this port.

Lieut. and Mrs. Emory Winship entertained at dinner in

the grill at the Coronado Hotel on Wednesday evening in honor of Capt. A. S. Halstead, of the California, and Capt. John M. Ellicott, of the Maryland. After dinner the party attended the dance at the hotel. In honor of and as a farewell to the U.S.S. California, the Hotel del Coronado entertained at dinner and dancing on Wednesday. A number of other diners were given, one of which was that of Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, who had as her guests Capt. Alexander S. Halstead, Lieut. Herman T. Vulte and Major C. S. Hull.

Mrs. F. A. Traut is stopping at Gray Court Inn. She will leave shortly for San Francisco, to remain while the California is in Mexican waters. Mrs. Merritt Hodson has taken an apartment in San Diego while the Maryland is here. Mrs. James T. Alexander has taken an apartment in San Diego while her husband is away. Mrs. Allan G. Olson and small daughter have arrived to remain while the Maryland is here.

Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Gaddis, who were married on Easter Monday at the chapel at Coronado, and thereafter spent some time in motoring, with the Hotel del Coronado as their headquarters, left on Monday for Des Moines, Iowa, where Lieutenant Gaddis is stationed.

San Diego, Cal., April 1, 1913.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Glacier, and Mrs. Douglas have taken up their residence at 725 Tolita avenue, Coronado. Among the guests registered at the U. S. Grant Hotel are Surg. Allen Peck, U.S.N., with his wife and mother, Mrs. A. E. Peck, and Ensign Howard D. Bode. At Hotel del Coronado are Surg. Charles M. De Valin, U.S.N.; Capt. De Witt W. Chamberlin, U.S.A.; Lieut. Herman T. Vulte, Lieut. Comdr. Hollis T. Winston, Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. Clair Ellis and Ensign Herbert W. Underwood, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. Franc Lecocq, of Fort Rosecrans, were among guests at a supper in the grill of Hotel del Coronado Saturday evening, at which Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels were the hosts, and Judge Peter Grosscup was also a guest. Lieut. Comdr. Ralph E. Pope, of the Maryland, and twenty-six members of the crew of that vessel and of the California have been isolated in a building at the naval coaling station, as all are afflicted with measles or mumps.

A baseball nine from the Maryland defeated the National City team on the latter's grounds Sunday afternoon by a score of 6 to 2. The Navy team will play the Cycle and Arms nine next Sunday afternoon.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., April 1, 1913.

Mrs. R. J. Foster on Thursday after the bowling match gave an informal tea for Mesdames Clarke, Morgan, Gentry, Moffet, Edwards, Degen, Comegys and Miss Waltz. Miss Clarke and Miss Rose Clarke assisted in serving. Col. and Mrs. H. G. Sichel returned Monday from a two months' leave spent in St. Louis and Ft. Leavenworth. Colonel Sichel relieves Major Anderson as commanding officer.

The regular weekly card club met Wednesday at the home of Mrs. E. T. Comegys. The players were Mesdames Clarke, Gentry, Morgan, Degen, Foster and Edwards, Miss Waltz, Miss Rose Clarke and Miss Elaine Waltz. The prize was won by Mrs. Edwards. Dainty refreshments were served.

Lieut. J. A. Degen leaves to-day for Fort Robinson, where he will be examined for promotion. The officers and ladies of the post finished their bowling tournament last Thursday afternoon. Mrs. J. M. Morgan won the most games and received the vacuum cleaner as a prize. Some are planning for another tournament soon.

Miss Helen Moffet went to Spearfish Friday to represent the Sturgis High School in the Black Hills declamation contest. She spoke "Nydia, the Blind Girl of Pompeii" from Bulwer-Lytton, winning third place. She was accompanied by Miss Adams and Miss Hobben, both teachers in the Sturgis schools.

Lieut. D. H. Jacobs left Monday to spend a six weeks' leave at Hot Springs, S.D., taking treatment for rheumatism. The quartermaster has recommended that the old wooden stables here be torn down. They are a menace to health.

The officers and ladies of the post spent Wednesday evening at the roller skating rink.

The shortage of teamsters and mules makes it necessary to take off the noon school bus; and the children can no longer come home for lunch.

The period for outdoor drills begins to-day.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., April 6, 1913.

Mrs. Van Duynne delightfully entertained the Monday Club March 31. Present: Mesdames Scott, Nesbitt, Switzer, Kelley and Weeks.

Herman Coffman, small son of Sergeant Coffman, has been very ill with pneumonia, though at this writing he is much better and is thought to have passed the crisis.

Mrs. Weeks is packing to join her mother in Lyons, N.Y., about April 15. A theater party composed of Mrs. Nesbitt, John and Katherine Nesbitt, Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Van Duynne, Frederick, Edna and Betty Van Duynne went to the Brandeis on Tuesday evening, April 1, to see Maude Adams in "Peter Pan."

Miss Plummer expects to go to Galveston and open a boarding and rooming house for officers' families. She undoubtedly will be well patronized, as she is known to possess great capabilities in that direction. Her mother, Mrs. Hentig, will join her a little later.

Mrs. Kelley and small daughter, Esther, will leave the first of May for a six months' visit in California with her mother, Mrs. Dille. Mrs. Paulding, Miss Paulding and the Misses Gertrude, Mary and Eleanor Paulding arrived at Fort Crook on April 4, after a delightful stay of a month in California. After a short stay here they will join Colonel Paulding at Galveston, Texas.

The latest rumor from the camp of the 4th Infantry is that the 5th Brigade will take a 300-mile march and then go back to their home stations. We earnestly hope that this is true, as Fort Crook is desolation personified.

FORT LISCOM.

Fort Liscom, Alaska, March 27, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart A. Howard had a vingt-et-un party Tuesday evening, March 18, for Capt. Isaac Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Carleton, Lieut. William H. Anderson, and Lieut. and Mrs. Louis A. Kunzig. The weekly Auction Bridge Club met with Mrs. Ernest C. Dalton on March 19. The high score for that day was made by Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader.

Capt. and Mrs. William A. Carleton entertained at dinner on March 20 for the members of the 30th Infantry. The dinner decoration was in pink and green. A large Indian basket filled with preserved American Beauty roses on a cluny lace centerpiece, shaded with dainty green-beaded electric globes, made the table very attractive. The place-cards were clusters of small pink roses. After the dinner a classical musical program was enjoyed, the different composers being interpreted by Lieut. William H. Anderson on the player-piano. The invited guests were Capt. Isaac Erwin, Lieutenant Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Kunzig, Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard.

On March 21 a board was convened to arrange a schedule of events for a field day of winter sports, to be held on April 7. Detail: Captains Erwin and Carleton, 30th Inf., and Lieut. A. von Schrader, M.C. The field day held in February was a great success and much enthusiasm is felt for this second one, which will be the last for this season, as the snow is commencing to melt. The officers in charge have planned many new events and the hills are filled with enthusiasts either on skis or snow shoes, practicing the different stunts.

Saturday night, March 22, Capt. Isaac Erwin and Lieut. William H. Anderson played rummy auction bridge at the quarters of Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader. Captain Erwin sent out for Elwell's latest book on the game, and it has been very interesting to study it and try to play accordingly. This same four are to play a series of rubbers and keep record of the individual scores. On the next evening Capt. and Mrs. William A. Carleton gave a merry game of vingt-

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They are soft, light and attractive—they "make good" on a hike and on parade. A box of six pairs are guaranteed free from holes for six months.

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FAMOUS Holeyproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The 25-cent "Holeyproof" is the world's best quarter sock. Six pairs guaranteed six months, \$1.50. The extra light weight, \$2.00. The mercurized, with a silky finish, \$3.00. Your choice of all one color or assorted. "Holeyproof," pure silk sock \$2.00 for a box of three pairs—guaranteed to wear three months.

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et-un for Captain Erwin, Lieutenant Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Kunzig, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard and Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard.

On Easter Sunday the Government launch Donaldson made a special trip to Valdez so the members of the garrison could participate in the Easter services. A great number availed themselves of the opportunity and the churches were crowded. Monday afternoon, March 24, Mrs. Finical and Mrs. Asheby, of Valdez, entertained with an auction bridge party for Mesdames O'Neil, Carleton, Howard, von Schrader, Sherrard, Dalton, Walker, Whitley, Payne, Sullivan, De Line, Miller, Shepard and Zeigler. The first prize, an attractively scalloped guest towel, was won by Mrs. Sherrard; second, a pair of white kid gloves, was won by Mrs. De Line. Mrs. Kunzig came in for tea. The final meeting of the Auction Bridge Club for the month of March was with Mrs. O'Neil. The prize for the month went to Mrs. Ernest Dalton. The scores for March were very close, Mrs. Dalton winning over Mrs. Walker by just thirteen points.

CORREGIDOR.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Feb. 26, 1913.

On the evening of Feb. 18 little Harrison Hall, son of Capt. Harrison Hall, C.A.C., met with a fatal accident while playing on the gravel train belonging to the Constructing Quartermaster's Department. The last car of the short train that had been run onto the siding for the night became detached from the car that had been braked, and began to run down the slight grade at the point. It is supposed that little Harrison was on the car and in jumping from it fell beneath the wheels. Major Shaw and Lieutenant Kramer, M.C., did all in their power to save the little fellow, but the body was too badly mangled, and he passed away about 11 p.m. The body was taken to Manila on the following day and prepared for shipment to the States. On Sunday a funeral service was held at the Manila morgue. It is a sad blow to the entire garrison, as the boy was a favorite with all who knew him. The parents have the heartfelt sympathy of every soul on the garrison.

Major and Mrs. Elliot, P.S., spent last week at Los Baños, Capt. Samuel English, C.A.C., entertained at dinner last Thursday for Major and Mrs. Elliot, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark. After dinner several couples came in and danced on the delightful veranda. The Captain has again changed quarters; he is trying to find the set that will suit him best for something that may happen in the future.

The Ferneliff Club gave a delightful hop last Saturday evening. Many friends were present from across the bay. Rev. Edwin F. Lee, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Manila, and Mrs. Lee are guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Whitney, mother of Lieutenant Whitney, P.S., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, C.E., of the C.Q.M. Department. Lieutenant Lenzner, C.A.C., returned from his delightful stay at Camp Hay on yesterday's trip of the "Hunt." He says that he is going again if he ever gets a chance.

The vaudeville entertainment given under direction of Chaplain Smith at the post pavilion last Wednesday evening was one of the best ever staged at this place. The pavilion was crowded to its capacity, with a large crowd on the outside; every number was a side-splitter. General Bell has directed Chaplain Smith to get the troop ready to visit Camp Hay for the purpose of giving one or two evenings there.

OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Tientsin, China, March 14, 1913.

A large detachment of U.S. marines passed through Tientsin on March 5, en route from Peking to Chinwangtao, where they embarked on the U.S.S. Abarenda for Manila. On the same day another detachment passed through from Chinwangtao to Peking, to take the place of those who had gone away. Those leaving were under the command of Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse, U.S.M.C. During their stay in the capital, Capt. and Mrs. Rittenhouse lived at the Wagon Lits Hotel and they will be greatly missed from the social life in Peking.

The Somerset Light Infantry, of the British service, now stationed in Tientsin, will be relieved from duty in China in the near future by the Gloucester regiment from Malta and will go to India for duty. The Siberian Frontier Guards, of the Russian service, now stationed in Tientsin, will be relieved during the present month by a Fusilier regiment from Nicolaevsk and will go to Siberia for duty.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Elliott left Tientsin on March 9 for Nagasaki, en route to their new regiment, the 28th Infantry, at Fort Snelling, Minn. A large crowd of officers and ladies were at the bund to bid them good-bye. Lieut. E. B. Smalley left Tientsin March 11 to join his new regiment, the 26th Infantry, at Fort Wayne, Mich. He is returning via the Trans-Siberian Route, Europe and New York, and will make extended stops in Moscow, where he expects to witness the Imperial Opera, and in Paris. His address will be Herald Bureau, 49 avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France. All were extremely sorry to see Lieutenant Smalley leave the command. Major Palmer E. Pierce, 15th Inf., has returned from a trip of inspection along the railroad, where two companies of his battalion are stationed.

The British officers stationed in Tientsin have arranged two parties for the purpose of visiting and studying the Manchurian battlefields. The first party, including General Cooper, left on March 11. When they return the second party will make the same trip. The officers of the China Expedition (U.S. troops) have also arranged to visit these battlefields, but will go later in the spring.

The Japanese officers stationed in Tientsin have extended personal invitations to the officers of all foreign troops stationed here to attend the military sports of the Imperial

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Japanese troops, on March 21, at the Japanese barracks, in the part of Tientsin called Hai-Kwang-Su.

Co. M, 15th Infantry, won the championship series of the basketball games recently played and are now the champions of North China, with the series, the cup and the pennant as proof of their good playing. As Co. D and M each had won a separate series this winter it was arranged that these two excellent teams should compete for the championship. Five games were to be played and the team winning three to be declared the winners. Co. D took the first game, but Co. M had no trouble in capturing the three that followed. Large crowds witnessed the contests, which were very exciting, and excellent playing was done by both teams. Great credit is to be given Major Palmer E. Pierce, with his assistants, Lieutenants Walthall and Drain, for the manner in which the games were conducted, and also to the officers serving as umpires and referees for their just decisions.

Camp William Fitzgerald, Spanish War Veterans, the camp of the 15th Infantry, have secured the building on Taku Road formerly used as a non-commissioned officers' mess, and in addition to using the building for lodge purposes they will use it as a club where they can spend their time when off duty. Reading, refreshment and lounging rooms will be provided for the members and their friends.

Pvt. Emory C. Hayes, Co. C, 15th Inf., died in the post hospital in Tientsin on March 5, and Pvt. Joseph A. Cherry, Co. A, 15th Inf., died there on March 12.

On March 6 the 15th Infantry football team met defeat by a team from the French troops. The game was played at the French East Arsenal. On March 8 the team went to Peking and were again defeated by the U.S. Marine Corps team, with a score of 2 to 0. Although being defeated, our team played good football and much credit is to be given Lieut. O. O. Ellis for the manner in which he manages the team. On March 7 Major Palmer E. Pierce, 15th Inf., athletic officer, presented cups to the Co. D and Co. M basketball teams, each having won a series of the games played this winter. The beautiful cups, purchased from the Frederick Eilers Jewelry Company, of Tientsin, are suitably engraved.

Q.M. Sergt. Oskar Menton, Q.M.C., left Tientsin for Manila on March 8, going by the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad, Shanghai and Hongkong.

THE ARMY.

Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany N.Y. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th Field Art., in temporary command.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Col. R. L. Bullard in temporary command.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas. Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards in temporary command.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. J. Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Bliss, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen. R. W. Hoyt.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. W. S. Schuyler.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, Cal., Col. John P. Wissner.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

District of Luzon: Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

District of Mindanao: Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E, Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. De Russy, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Tex.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio of S.F. Troop C will proceed to Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Cal., May 1, for summer, for police duty; Troops A and B will proceed to Yosemite National Park, Cal., April 15, for police duty, for summer; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Honolulu, H.T.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops H and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Ogilthorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas, except Troop I, which is at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, D, E, F, G and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; C and H, Marfa, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 1, 1911, and C July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 89th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 90th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913. 91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.

11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 95th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

16th. Ft. Montrie, S.C. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 105th. Ft. Roger, H.T.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 106th. Ft. Williams, Me.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 107th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 108th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 126th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 128th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 130th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

50th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

53d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. Will sail from S.F. May 5 for Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 138th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.

60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 142d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 143d. Ft. Worden, Md.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H. 149th. Ft. Casey, Cal.

Arrived January, 1913. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

70th. In Philippine. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.

75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H. 157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

Arrived January, 1913. 158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 159th. Ft. Roger, H.T.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.

81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 164th. Jackson Bks., Fla.

165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

*Mine companies.

The Pre-eminent Cuvees of Champagne



Their fine quality will at once commend them to the most critical.



GEO. A. KESSLER & CO. SOLE IMPORTERS NEW YORK & SAN FRANCISCO

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Philippines; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Manila March 6, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

BABY'S HAIR ALL CAME OUT

"When my first baby was six months old he broke out on his head with little bumps. They would dry up and leave a scale. Then it would break out again and it spread all over his head. All the hair came out and his head was scaly all over. Then his face broke out all over in red bumps and it kept spreading until it was on his hands and arms. I bought several boxes of ointment, gave him blood medicine, and had two doctors to treat him, but he got worse all the time. He had it about six months when a friend told me about Cuticura. I sent and got a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. In three days after using them he began to improve. He began to take long naps and to stop scratching his head. After taking two bottles of Resolvent, two boxes of Ointment and three cakes of Soap he was sound and well, and never had any breaking out of any kind. His hair came out in little curls all over his head. I don't think anything else would have cured him except Cuticura. I have bought Cuticura Ointment and Soap several times since to use for cuts and sores and have never known them to fail to cure what I put them on. Cuticura Soap is the best that I have ever used for toilet purposes." (Signed) Mrs. F. E. Harmon, R. F. D. 2, Atoka, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere.

Capehart. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. John D. McDonald. At Tampa, Mexico.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. Sailed April 1 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.
MINNESOTA, battleship—first line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
IDAHO, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
KANSAS, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerf. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.
DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Group.

Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr., Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
REID (destroyer). Ensign David F. Ducey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William O. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.
HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank H. Roberts. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
STERRETT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. Sailed April 5 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Bajo Nuevo Cay, off the Cuban coast. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William Ancrum. Sailed April 5 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Bajo Nuevo Cay, off the Cuban coast. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. Sailed April 5 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Culebra, Virgin Islands.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. Sailed April 5 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Culebra, Virgin Islands.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fifth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group, except Jarvis, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix.

Sailed April 7 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for trial run. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Submarine Flotilla.

First Group.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.
CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock, jr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Second Group.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. Sailed April 6 from Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. Sailed April 6 from Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. Sailed April 6 from Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. Sailed April 6 from Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. Sailed April 6 from Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. David Lyons. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
ONTARIO (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
PATAPSCO (tug). Btsn. John D. Pennington. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
PATUXENT (tug). Chief Btsn. John F. Judge. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tug). Chief Btsn. Karl Bundquist. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
YANCKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. Bryant. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for the vessels of this fleet, except Chester, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Lieut. Comdr. John T. Tompkins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Fisher. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana has been ordered placed in ordinary.
IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa has been ordered placed in ordinary.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Levin J. Wallace. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge has been ordered placed in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky has been ordered placed in ordinary.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts has been ordered placed in ordinary.
MISSISSIPPI, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
SALEM, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence A. Abele. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Capt. William B. Fletcher, Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Beirut, Syria.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Harry A. Field. At Smyrna, Asia Minor.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles ordered to command, with the California as flagship.
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. William W. Gilmer. At Guaymas, Mexico.
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. Arrived April 7 at Guaymas, Mexico.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. John M. Elliott. At San Diego, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Acapulco, Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Acapulco, Mexico.
Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.
Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Henry C. Gearing. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shonerd. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.
F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Diego, Cal.
F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.
F-3. Ensign William R. Munroe. At San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear



JOHN G. HAAS UNIFORMS

1308 F STREET
Lancaster, Pa. Washington, D. C.
1876 1912

Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. The Charleston is also the receiving ship at Puget Sound.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edwin H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Ensign Stuart O. Greig. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon has been ordered placed in ordinary.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Olongapo, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hanigan. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Gratian O. Dichman. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberg. At Canton, China.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
MONTREY, monitor, 4 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Harry H. Forgas. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance, Commander.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Francis Cogswell. At Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign William C. Owen. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Fred T. Berry. At Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Ensign Charles M. Yates, Commander.
MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign William H. Pashley. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rihelidaffer. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Shanghai, China.
ALEXANDER, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. Sailed April 3 from Cavite, P.I., for Nagasaki, Japan.
RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtbaugh. At Shanghai, China.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. En route from Norfolk, Va., to Manila, P.I., via the Suez Canal. The Ajax is due at Manila about May 1. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At Annapolis, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BALTIMORE, cruiser—second class, 12 guns. Lieut. Butler V. Rhodes. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Malta. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Blamer. At Topolobampo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, monitor, 6 guns. Ensign Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley,

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master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. Surveying on the coast of Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HANNIBAL, fuel ship. Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the Atlantic Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd dress there.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Newton A. McCully. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. Sailed March 31 from Port Richmond, Wash., for Pearl Harbor, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK, cruiser—second class. Btsn. Edward Crouch. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OZARK, monitor, 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying on the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA (tug). Btsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. Sailed April 7 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Savannah, Ga. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

The Prometheus has been ordered placed out of service.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr., ordered to command.

STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Gravesend Bay, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In first reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed April 5 from Baltimore, Md., for Melville Station, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa. The Adams is at the navy yard, Philadelphia, for repairs.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. At foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, in winter quarters. The Newport is at the Brooklyn Yard for docking.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass. Address mail there. The Ranger is at the Boston Yard for repairs.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

Torpedobots Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham. The Stringham is at the navy yard Norfolk, Va., under repair.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedobots—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarine B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Perry. Torpedobots: Farragut and Goldsborough. The Hopkins, Lawrence, Perry, Farragut and Goldsborough are based at Sausalito, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedobots: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Btsn. Thomas Macklin. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC, Btsn. Frank G. Mehling. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TECUMSEH. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. John Danner. Sailed April 5 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service."

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet."

The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Capt. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Lieut. Nathan W. Post. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail Guam, via San Francisco, Cal. The Supply sailed April 8 from Guam for Shanghai, China.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Port Lavaca, Texas. Address there.

TUGS.

Aecomac, Boston.

Active, Mare Island.

Alice, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Choctaw, Washington.

Hercules, Norfolk.

Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.

Iwana, Boston.

Massasoit, Norfolk.

Modoc, Philadelphia.

Mohawk, Norfolk.

Narketa, New York.

Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound.

Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.

Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

B-2, on board Ajax.

B-3, on board Ajax.

Brooklyn, Philadelphia.

Columbia, Philadelphia.

Constitution, Boston.

Davis, Puget Sound.

General Alava, Cavite.

Gwin, Newport, R.I.

Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.

Manly, Annapolis.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alleen, Providence, R.I.

Boston, Portland, Ore.

Concord, Seattle, Wash.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.

Dorothy, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. (repairing at Norfolk).

Essex, Toledo, Ohio.

Foot, Newbern, N.C. (repairing at Washington).

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Granite State, New York city.

Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.

Huntress, St. Louis.

Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.

Machias, New Haven, Conn. (repairing at New York).

Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.

Rodgers, Boston, Mass.

Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Somers, Baltimore, Md.

Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.

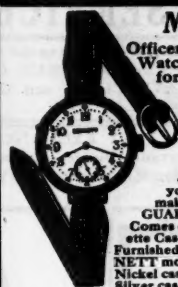
Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Wasp, New York city.

Wolverine, Erie, Pa.

Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

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A RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR INCIDENT.

Richard Harding Davis, the American journalist and author, on his various tours throughout the Far East carried with him a light, neat, compact camping outfit composed of the latest, handiest articles obtainable.

In his travels across the conflict-torn districts of the Russo-Japanese war he chanced to meet a celebrated Japanese general. During the course of the visit their conversation turned to Mr. Davis's camping outfit. After an examination the general was asked to select the four articles he considered the most valuable. He selected the following: A "Gold Medal" cot, an English made chair, a hot water bag, and a carry-all.

It will no doubt be of interest to Army and Navy officers to learn that the "Gold Medal" cot he selected has lately been remodeled and strengthened throughout, and made to fold up to a length of only twenty-nine inches, which brings it into conformity with the new U.S. regulations for officers.

This "Gold Medal" cot was invented by Capt. A. M. Furguson, U.S.A., and is manufactured by the Gold Medal Camp Furniture Manufacturing Company. In recent years these manufacturers have sold over 500,000 cots for use in the U.S. Army, and their chairs, tables and bathtubs have also been adopted as standard.



"Gold Medal" Camp Cot, folds to twenty-nine inches long.

An illustration of the cot is given above. It will hold over one-half a ton, yet is extremely light and easy to carry. Among other new "Gold Medal" features is a combination camp fire chair and bed. This also folds to a 29-inch length.

Army and Navy officers can obtain from the Gold Medal Camp Furniture Manufacturing Company, 210 Packard avenue, Racine, Wis., a free catalogue of camp, Army and Navy furniture. Every article in it has been "tested in service," and the company state is positively guaranteed.

Through the mistake of Gen. Robert E. Lee in giving a dispatch intended for President Jefferson Davis to a friend to whom he thought he was merely handing a pass through the lines, this communication lay for years in a pocketbook. George Wise, of Alexandria, Va., sent to the Confederate Veteran a copy of this dispatch which was found in the pocketbook of his father after his death. Mr. Wise, sr., visited his schoolmate and comrade, General Lee, at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville. Mr. Wise had five sons in the Confederate service. He asked General Lee for a pass to visit his home, which was outside the lines. The General handed him a paper, which he did not have occasion to show, and did not look at till some time later, when he found it to be a communication addressed to the President of the Confederacy, announcing the wounding of Stonewall Jackson and the killing of General Paxton. The following is a copy of the letter which is dated May 3, 1863: "To President Davis: Yesterday General Jackson, with three of his divisions, penetrated to the rear of the enemy and drove him from all his positions, from the Wilderness to within one mile of Chancellorsville. He was engaged at the same time in front of two of Longstreet's divisions. This morning the battle was renewed. He was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorsville and driven back toward the Rappahannock, over which he is now retreating. Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is large. We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory. I regret to state that General Paxton was killed, General Jackson severely wounded, and Generals Heth and A. P. Hill slightly wounded." The paper shows signs of an excitement unusual with Lee, an excitement quite reasonable enough as he was facing one of the tragedies of the war in the impending death of his great assistant, Jackson. He used an "a" in the name Heth, which he evidently knew how to spell as well as his own.

The Austrian government, like the governments of Germany, England, France and Russia, provides for its needs of automobile trucks for army use by a system of subsidies to the private purchasers of trucks of a specified type, on condition that in case of necessity they shall be subject to the call of the military authorities. The specifications are as follows: Speed, 9.9 miles maximum; average, 6.2 miles per hour; capacity for a grade of 16 per cent.; 35 horsepower on 800 revolutions; rubber tires; fuel supply for 217 miles; chain or cog drive; wheel base of motor wagon, 11.8 feet; of trailer, 10.8 feet; loading platform, 9.1 feet long, 5.9 feet wide; sides, 1.9 feet high, with extra boards for sides 1.6 feet wide; fuel, benzine (gasoline) or benzol. The wagons should have a maximum carrying capacity of 6,614 pounds; the trailers of 4,409 pounds capacity. Traction wagons to be qualified for subsidy must be made wholly or partly in Austria-Hungary. The subsidized trucks are liable to call annually at time of the maneuvers and for the duration of hostilities in case of mobilization of the army, during which service owners receive extra compensation. It is evident that the character of the roads of Austria and nearby countries determined the specifications of the truck open to subsidy. The grade requirement, 16 per cent., is higher than for any country in Europe except for England, which is 16.2-3 per cent. The mountainous configuration of Austria and the bad roads of adjacent countries to the south render light weight and grade climbing power of prime necessity. It is estimated that about fifty per cent. of the buyers of trucks apply for subsidy.

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau
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Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m.,
April 22, 1913, and publicly opened immediately
thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies,
as follows: Sch. 5265: Neckkerchiefs.—Sch.
5266: Watch caps.—Sch. 5294: Electrical
material.—Sch. 5295: Cotton and rubber
insulating tape.—Sch. 5296: Yellow pine.
—Sch. 5297: Hardware, etc.—Sch. 5298:
Wood paste filler, aluminum paint, nitrate of
silver.—Sch. 5313: Appliances for use with
oxygen-acetylene welding plant. Applications
for proposals should designate the schedules
desired by number. Blank proposals will be
furnished upon application to the navy pay
office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau.
T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N.
3-31-13

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau
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April 15, 1913, and publicly opened immediately
thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies,
as follows: Sch. 5230: Groceries.—Sch.
5231: Yeast.—Sch. 5268: Corn brooms.—Sch.
5286: Conveyor belt. Applications for propo-
sals should designate the schedules desired
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